

677
572
V. 22

C677
T356
V. 22
1921-22

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921

NUMBER 1

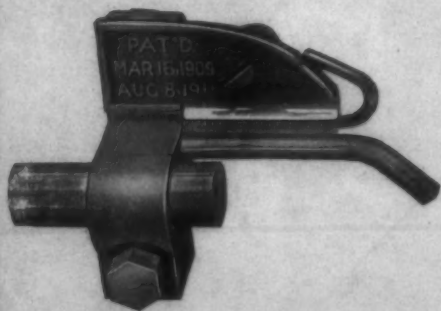
No more convincing evidence of TALLOFATS superiority could be desired than the fact that so many mills of prominence have chosen TALLOFATS as the sizing which gives them the best results.



Charles R. Allen

Manufacturer
Distributor

Charleston, S. C.



Over 247 000

MacColl Patent Spooler Guides
or Slub Catchers

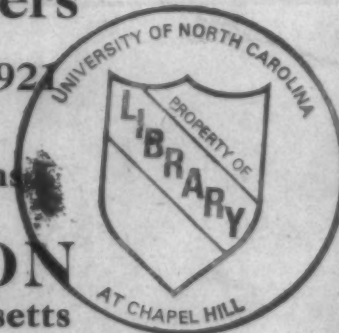
in use up to April 1 1921

Adapted to both Cotton and Worsted Yarns

DRAPER CORPORATION
Hopedale Massachusetts

Atlanta Georgia

Copyright 1917 by Draper Corporation



An Open Letter on Cotton Warp Sizing

Mr. Cotton Mill Executive:

An authority on the chemistry of practice and cotton warp sizing states: Many cotton manufacturers would be astonished at the amount of saving that could be effected in their sizing process if they could only be persuaded that positive results could be obtained on a more efficient basis, at a very much lower cost, with modern, highly standardized commodities.

Our Textile Laboratory, cognizant of the vital importance of the primary treatment of the cotton warp and its relation to the subsequent processes, has, in no small degree, demonstrated the truth of the foregoing statement in New England and Southern cotton mills during the past decade.

AMALOL and GLUANTINE are displacing older methods wherever used and invariably show an appreciable saving from start to finish.

Let us prove to you the ready adaptability of AMALOL and GLUANTINE in your plant, and moreover, do not fail to read the interesting literature that has been recently sent you.

We will gladly ship you on approval a barrel of each, and furnish correct formula for your individual requirements.

List of users gladly furnished.

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

Textile Products Division

262 Pearl Street New York City

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following machines

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Card	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.

SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.

European Agent:
American Textile Machinery Corporation
47 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.

HYDRO EXTRACTORS



Type B Motor Driven
Self-Balancing

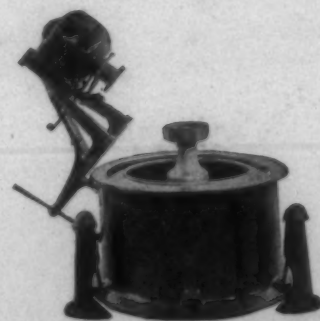
"The SAFEST Extractor"

Because:—

1. It is direct motor driven and the maximum speed is fixed.
2. The operator cannot run it at a dangerous speed as he can do with an engine driven extractor.
3. It has the heaviest basket drum.
4. It has the heaviest and most basket bands.
5. It has a heavier spindle of nickel steel.
6. It has oversize ball bearings running in oil.

The "Hercules Electric" Hydro Extractor is designed, manufactured and backed by a large concern whose engineers know safe centrifugal machine design and who do not sacrifice quality, consequently safety, to price.

East Jersey Pipe Co., Paterson, N. J.



Only Hercules Extractors
have Motors mounted on
Tilting Bracket to Facilitate
Removing Basket and
Bearings

EAST JERSEY PIPE CO. SUCCESSORS TO PATERSON N.J. GILLESPIE MOTOR CO.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879.

VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921

NUMBER 1

An Old Power---New In Industry

(An address by John Leitch before the Industrial Conference at Blue Ridge, N. C. Mr. Leitch, founder of the Industrial Democracy System of Plant Government is Nationally known as an authority on Industrial Relations.)

IHAVE a subject that is bigger than man. That is the only apology I have for not covering the subject. I am going to give you my ideas of a new use of an old power. If mankind lives a thousand years, he will not be familiar with it. Ten thousand years, and he will not know, and if he lives one hundred thousand years, he will still have to learn concerning an old power that he will use in his daily life, that will make merchandise, tools, better machinery, improved conditions, and most of all make, as nothing else will, master men. If we wish to understand a thing, and some wise man has said, we must descend to it. Therefore, if we wish to understand business, we must come to it from a higher attitude. The things that worry us in our daily business life, the difficulties that are too strong for the sub-executives, or the foremen, or the workmen, and that come up into the private office for solving, and the private office must be of such calibre that it can descend. In other words, that it can be above those problems. Today our difficulty lies in the fact that business has gotten on top of the man. Business has grown larger than the man. It is not right that we should retard business. It should keep on going, but it is evidence that the man has not made the progress and the growth that he should, so, generally speaking and as far as I myself am concerned, personally speaking, the man is not big enough for the job. I am not big enough for mine. No man yet is. Our only salvation lies in the growth of man that he may become larger, that he may become of higher intellect, higher understanding, that he may descend to this thing that is now on top of him—business.

Man has, compared with business, ceased to go. The great stride that business took, beginning about 1910, when the change was terrific. Work had been done by hand, incarnate power through flesh and we began at that time to find how to use powers in nature, and the machine came into operation. Man took a terrific step forward when he recognized that power and set it to work for him. It took him a long time to understand all that steel could do. He tried it out on boats, he tried it out on transportation he tried it out

in the internal operations of the shop and in many ways, and he has not yet exhausted the uses for the power of steel. But when man ceased to do all his work physically, and incarnate power began to lose its job, physical force, or brute force (that is what incarnate power is; energy operating through the flesh) when it began to lose the job, and the job was taken on by unincarnate power, natural powers, operating through mechanical process, man took an enormous step forward, and brought that power of machine operation to a point where we now push a button and accomplish things that man's hands formerly could not do. These lights could not be made by mankind prior to machine power, when man understood the natural resources, and now we push a button, and, behold, a light, evidence of the progress that man is making.

Let us go back with our imaginations as well as forward with them later. Yes, use your imagination. Make a practical use of your dream; not your dreams at night, if you wish, and yet I have made them pay, but make your day-dreams pay. Let your imaginations soar. What is it? It is your image-making power. It makes the model before the machine or the thing is done. The great sculptor sees a large stone or boulder of hard marble. No, that is only the man that sees that; the man with these eyes of flesh that sees that hard marble, but the man on the inside looks into his imagination, and the eyes of the inside penetrate that marble, and he sees a piece of sculpture that later is called "The Winged Victory." A painter sees a landscape, and he sees more than the language. You and I go out there and see but trees, and some dead leaves and some green which are live leaves, and bark; maybe a little water; but the painter sees a masterpiece. It is the inner eye of the man that is open. The genius is the man who sees, and the genius lies in every man. We are so accustomed to these old things and rely so much upon these orbs of flesh and of blood. Many of us would do well if we lost that sight and got the newer, keener insight which would show us what life is, what business is, what men are.

Let us go back now with this image-making power that we have to

the days when man lived in a cave. He had no better place in which to live. He knew nothing better for his living and, furthermore, he fought against every other man. He thought he had to in order to survive. He was just as convinced of it as the radical capitalist is that he has to fight labor; just as convinced of it as the radical laborer is that he has got to fight capital. He was just as crazy in those days as some of us are now, and that is pretty bad. And so he fought. Every man's hand turned against every other man's hand, and man went out from his cave, having only his family in that cave, in search food. Man was then brute force, nothing else; no brain cell arrangement had been adjusted for him. He might have had the raw cells there, but one did not empty into another. He has no thought. Man was brute force. Stealthily he goes out and looks around to see where a squirrel may lie asleep, or some other animal, or bird may be off his guard, or not looking his way, and he runs for it. The squirrel wakes up and climbs the tree, and the man goes after him, and he goes up limb after limb and drops from one to another, but the squirrel is quicker than the man, and the man does not get the squirrel. He makes another attempt and runs for a deer, but the deer being fleetest, than the man, he looses the deer. After ages maybe of cautiously getting his food, finding it difficult to live upon the earth, he stands at the side of a tree, leaning up against it, tired out; and something is happening when a man becomes quiet. Even though he be a man we call brute force, when the man becomes quiet and his head is down, his body may be tired, but the mind has not yet begun to work. It is not tired and it begins to work when the body is tired out, and so the man leaning up against the tree after a long, arduous trip, missing his food, having lost what he went out for, diving into streams and trying to catch fish, had had a long and unprofitable day, and as he stood there he noticed that there was a pathway leading down through the woods and that there was a small lake in here, and the pathway seemed to mean something, for between him and that pathway there were some trees; yet he could see through and there was a deer com-

ing down the pathway. He stopped and watched the animal and he saw him go down to drink and he thought the deer would go back the same way, so he got over by a tree near the pathway in order to spring out on the deer and save all that running, all that hard, physical effort to get his daily bread. The deer did come back; he sprang out, he got the deer, and he took one step in the evolution of man, the first step from brute force, namely, to cunning. If you wish to tabulate men that you know, or men that you read about, men that you meet in your institutions or in society, you can find here four shelves upon which men rest. The first and lowest grade is brute force. Brute force may be low grade, and it starts that way. As it comes up in evolution brute force becomes high-grade. The only difference is that low-grade brute force is destructive, and high-grade brute force is constructive. That same principle applies to mankind in general. Low-grade man is destructive; high-grade man is constructive. Our religionists told us in the days of the ancient Hebrews, and prior to that time, in words that were a trifle different, but meant the same thing, "Sin is destruction."—Wasting what we have, making bad use of what we possess, is sin. It is destructive. Righteousness means right-doing. Right-doing is constructive. Every piece of constructive work is holy. It is righteous whether it be done in the shop at a machine, in the home where we may live, on the farm in the field, in the mine, or wherever it may be. Any constructive thing that builds is good. It is holy, it is true, it is beautiful, it is righteous.

Man in his lowest stage of brute force is destructive. That is sin. Man is coming out of a sinful estate. He is coming out of the destructive estate and climbing up into a constructive estate, and the constructive man is a good man, though he be brute force; but man is evolving step by step. From that of brute force comes the very next natural step. Just as from this floor the next step going this way is on to the platform, so the natural step out of brute force is coming. The next natural step, by a process of degrees in cunning, from a low-grade cunning of the man who is a trickster and who uses his brains in a cunning way in order

to get the best of some other man or men, who does something that is tricky, that is unfair, that is unjust in order that he may get what he terms profit, that he may have some gain, though he be a second-story man or a man in business, who considers all things are fair in business and, therefore, does the unfair thing, he too is a second-story man so long as he uses cunning that will destroy the other fellow and maybe build up, as he thinks, his assets. When a man does that, he thinks that he is paying for what he gets by the cunningness of his mind, but he is not. The man who takes from another man and does not give to him an equivalent for what he takes parts, however, with an equivalent for what he takes. Though it may seem to be money or change, though the man's vision is so opaque and his eye-sight so poor that he thinks for a little change he has bought this thing of value, he can not see clearly, because the difference between that change that he gives to the man and the work that he gets from the man for the commodity that he buys from the man and his taking advantage of the man's ignorance or his weakness, he is giving a full equivalent, maybe not to the man, but we are not doing business man to man. No, we are doing business with God Almighty, and we pay the bill, and if we take from the other fellow without giving an equivalent for that thing, we part out manhood and our character, and it is a hell of a price to pay. Let us get away from the destructive cunning. Let us refrain the constructive brute force that we have inherited for ages back. Let us retain the constructive cunning that has caused men to invest things; aeroplanes, machinery, bath tubs, pianos, furniture, and all the things that make life worth living, all the things that man has invented by the use of his constructive cunning. Let us retain these things and let us retain the power to do more by the same processes. Retain all that is constructive and cut out all that is destructive; brute force, cunning.

Man got the deer by the first development of his mentality, cunning. Man's next stage after passing through the cunning is intelligence. Intelligence began to dawn on the human mind, and man began to think. Well, it seems peculiar that we should have lived, nobody knows how many ages, and we have taken but three steps in evolution; two steps only from destructive brute force; two steps only have we come since man came on earth. The great path of life lies stretched to unlimited degrees ahead. Four steps only do we know with the widest stretch of our imagination. Two have we come. We have not completed the second step. Our foot still stands back here on the cunning, and some even have a foot back on brute force. Mankind, the highest of it, has arrived at a point that we may call the beginning anyhow of intelligence. Man has begun to think. Another step, and you will see that some men have taken that step. We have men in our past history, ages ago, we have some men in every age, who have taken that fourth step. We have men in this age and in this room who are endeavoring

to take it. They may not know, they may not understand, but the yearning is there. They find the old powers are not sufficient for today, that the old power will not win them happiness and contentment and bring them success in business. Our old powers are not sufficient to make the world a place to live in. New powers are required. We are waiting for some man to lead along the lines of a new power or maybe an old power that we have discarded, that we have turned aside, that we have not recognized, and maybe an old, old power that caused the world to exist, maybe an old power that man has laid to one side for his children to be taught. He got a little of it when he was a kid. It was very good. It was all right. Everybody ought to have some, but now it is time for the children to get it, and he is a practical man and has laid that stuff aside. What is it? Moral power. Moral power means that ability that sees with a vision governing a larger field, recognizes the direction that evolution is taking, sees something of the path along which God Almighty is leading man forward, co-operates with that leading and is able to persuade men through affecting their imaginations, seeing a better land, seeing a land that flows with milk and honey by comparison with this land that seems now flowing with poverty and ignorance and lack of understanding; every man waiting for George to do it; no man to the front who is leading out of this chaos, not here in the United States and not in this industrial world. We need something bigger than the man of the past. We have to have something bigger than the man of the present, and since that word was spoken we have stepped into the future. Each moment gives us a new future. Each moment can give us a new man. You in the next moment are a new man as compared with the old one, provided you use the moment right.

Let us see the direction in which we are traveling. I like to lay a rule, a straight edge, from one joint to another, and I like to have a rule that is long enough to carry on beyond this point, and then I see brute force, for instance, the early stage of man, and I see by many circuitous paths and backward steps, but by a general movement forward, that man has come to a place through cunning and intelligence, and some have stopped a little beyond, and I say if he had taken the straight line through, if he had not taken on some lights, followed some will-o'-the-wisp, gone after some false god, maybe worshipped the golden calf, as we are doing now, if he had not taken the foolish path, the straight path would have led him through constructive cunning and constructive intelligence, because some men have evidenced a moral power, and that not only moral power, and it means that not only these men have it, but it means that that is your birthright and mine; every man born divine with a spark within him, with a spirit within him, no matter what his flesh may show, no matter what his school term may show or his teachers may mark his papers. That man, that boy, that child, whoever it may be, has within him a divine

power. But we do not believe it. Some of our religionists have taught us that only one man had that. That man constantly was teaching us that we all have it. The Kingdom of Heaven is within. If that is true, then that is where God lives, and if God lives there, that is all the spirit I want, all I hope for. I have it in me. You have it in you. Your people in your department have it in them. You executives, all your people in your organizations have it in them, even the man you call a bad man, even the man you do not know how to use and whom finally you think you must discharge; in him too the divine power. Our great obligation, our great privilege, our great profits from a dollars and cents point of view, our great good from every point of view, lies in arousing in men that moral force, that spiritual power, that thing that has been covered up and buried in flesh, that thing in which we have not believed. That is the new thing that has got to come out; now so far as we are concerned, but the oldest power, no, not in the world, the oldest power in the universe, prior to the existence of this world, the oldest spiritual power. I tell you I have seen it work. A particular plant (you want practical illustrations), in which there was a gun man or two (Do you know what a gun man is down here in the South? Perhaps you do from reading in magazines), in which a murder had been committed within thirty days, industrial democracy went into the plant. That plant has changed. Have the people changed? Yes; not physically; they are there still; but the inside man has come out. There are no gun men there today. Let me read to you a little evidence. These things I tell you may sound theoretical. I know it, but I'm going to prove it to you. I am going to cover up the name of that company, because I have told you some of the conditions there, and I don't like them to get any such reputation. They do not deserve it now. Probably they are a better plant than years now. But here is a bill that went through on the second day of June, 1921. The bill went through at a mass meeting, at which we told the people we had to cut down the price of operation fifty thousand dollars. We asked the people to help us and suggest ways and means of doing it. We had meetings of the House and meetings of the Senate and meetings of the Cabinet on the matter of cutting down expense to meet the condition of the time. Here is the bill:

"June 2, 1921

"Whereas, we the employees of the So-and-So Manufacturing Company, at Such-and-Such a place, realize that industrial conditions which exist throughout the country at the present time have decreased the demand for our products, thereby necessarily decreasing our production without a corresponding decrease in our operating cost.

"Be it Resolved, that in order to show in a practical way the co-operation of the organization, we, the employees of the So-and-So Manufacturing Company, assembled this day, do request the company to cut off from the working schedule one half day each week, namely, Saturday morning for the day shift, and

a corresponding reduction for the night shift, reducing proportionately from our pay for the time thus saved. (That cut down the opening of the plant on Saturday. They were working before that a half day. Their own suggestion was to cut off this half day and cut off their pay proportionately), whether we be piece workers, or day workers, or salaried men.

"Be it further resolved, That we endeavor to produce seventy thousand additional feet for the week, this in no way to interfere with Saturday morning work whenever the management finds it necessary."

I call that co-operation. I call it the brotherhood of man, existing between capital and labor. I call it co-operation. I call it justice. I call it the right kind of economy. I call it energy, constructively working for the benefit of all, and I call it service. Those five things constitute the basis for industrial democracy; in other words, for the brotherhood of man. Justice, co-operation, economy, energy and service, put into practical operation. That was signed by all three bodies and became a bill on June 24, 1921, and we did save fifty thousand dollars, and the cost of operating did decrease.

The idea of democracy is covering the world, and all men want it. Thank God, the man was born in this country who had the idea, and a right one at that, faith in mankind. He knew that the Kingdom of Heaven was within you and that man had faith in God and he put it on our dollars; the big thing we have done for humanity. Or do you live prior to the time of Jefferson and John Quincy Adams and Washington and these other men who risked their lives on their faith in their fellowman. Have we caught up to the spirit of 1776, or are we living prior to the time with no faith in men, faith only in our own selves, egotists, no faith in the other fellow? I saw the hands go up last night of foremen. Have you faith in your men? Have you ever gone to your men and said, "Boys, here is a job that we are supposed to get out by two o'clock on Thursday. We have never gotten out a job like this as fast as that before and done it right. From the office they want that on Thursday to leave here at two o'clock, and they think we can't do it. Let's fool them. We can beat any record the plant ever had, a bunch like this." If you say that from the heart, they will do it. If you say it from the mouth, they will not. Where do you talk from when you talk to your men? And you executives, with the entire organization. Business calls upon you to perform certain service. It becomes necessary, in order that you may profit, that you deliver good goods, on time; that you render a service that will make your customers come back to you time after time with orders. If you do not conduct your plant on a basis that will deliver that service, you do not get those re-orders. In other words, you do not get the faith of your customers. How do you get the faith of your customers? First, by getting the faith of your own men. And you get their faith and let them have yours, and you will transform



Paint Them Out!

A *good* White Paint on the walls and ceilings of your mill will help to defeat the five "enemies of profit" listed above.

The elimination of any *one* of the five would more than pay for the cost of painting. The reduction of *all* of them effected by painting results in a much greater saving. A *good* white paint such as

INTENSIFIES
CHAFFEE'S MILL WHITE
 DAYLIGHT

means more light—accuracy—better and more work—less accidents—no eyestrain—and more profits.

It intensifies every available ray of daylight in your shop and puts it to work speeding up production—for the better a man sees, the better he works. And superintendents of factories we have made bright, tell us that all their workers are better satisfied—stick to their jobs. Manufacturers must depend more and more on women workers. They will not work in dingy rooms, but flock to factories modernized and bright with CHAFFEE'S MILL WHITE.

Write today for Paint Panel and Descriptive Booklet

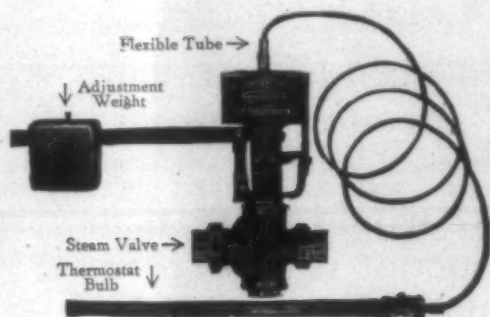
Thomas K. Chaffee Co., Providence, R. I.

Maximum Efficiency in Dyeing Demands *Exact!* Temperature Control

An unvarying temperature in the Dye Bath is of the utmost importance. Variations in temperature result in "seconds," off shades and streaked places, which mean serious loss. Satisfaction can be obtained only by keeping the liquid at the exact and proper temperature.

The Powers Thermostatic Regulators

automatically controls the temperature of the liquid. It eliminates the possibility of error that is always present with manual control. A simple adjustment sets it for the desired temperature and requires no further attention. The sensitive thermostat regulates the heat to the proper degree.



Powers Regulator No. 11

For Liquid Temperature Control

Especially adapted to control of dye baths, assuring colors without variation or streaks; woolwashers, preventing loss from discolored, harsh, or tender wool; also size boxes, preventing broken ends and chafing, by keeping size at even temperature, avoiding boiling over or cooling off; hot water tanks; and practically any process where liquid is to be maintained at an even temperature.

Entirely automatic. Reliable. Accurate. Easily applied; put thermostat bulb in liquid to be controlled and valve in steam supply. Regularly fitted with 6 feet of flexible tubing. Longer tube if ordered.

Powers Regulators Save the Product

In scouring, rinsing, and washing, automatic regulation of temperature prevents harsh or tender wool.

In sizing, even weight and strength are assured by automatic control of the size box. The liquid cannot boil over and the expense of broken ends and chafing is greatly reduced.

THE POWERS REGULATOR CO.

Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

984 Architects Bldg., New York
2759 Greenview Ave., Chicago

595 Boston Wharf Bldg., Boston

Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto

Southern
Representatives
(1449-B)

"ASKUS"

Ira. L. Griffin, Greenville, S. C.
Guy L. Morrison, Charlotte, N. C.

your plant. You will do things with spiritual power that can not be done by machine power, incarnate power, power of the flesh. It is something more than flesh that man is made of. You fathers, now get a little closer home. Forget the boys in the shop for a minute. Go back into the home. Have you got faith in your children, or do you have more faith in the strap? Which is it? Do you believe in cowhide or children? O, we have not evolved very far yet beyond brute force, not very far. We sometimes show a lack of cunning; we frequently show a lack of intelligence; we usually show an entire absence of moral power. But these great times are man-making. Thank God, we are broke. The conditions of business are not as sound as seemed here last night by the vote. The conditions of business by actual authority of the government throughout this United States is today running approximately forty-five per cent. I admire you for being proud of your plants and wanting to have a good showing, but you did not represent the general country, even if those high percentages were literally true. It can not continue that way. There has got to be a change, and doubting is not going to change it; faith in the old power will not change it; faith in machinery will not change it; but faith in moral power will change it. We have got to have faith in men.

Elijah, after worshipping up on the mountain, came down to these people he had been guiding for years and he found them worshipping the golden calf and he threw it over and toppled it over. The Elijah of today, the business conditions of the time, that is our Elijah. He has toppled over half of the golden calf already, and he has knocked down fifty-three cents out of that golden dollar, and there is only forty-seven cents of it left that buys us anything, thank God. Elijah, keep on the job; jump over the rest of them. Let us have faith in man, not in gold. Why, we are doing the same thing that they did ages and ages ago. It is pleasant to study ancient history, prior to the time when history was written. I have an old Chinese friend in New York, a philosopher whom I love to go in and see, because he has such a broad mind. It circulates in ages past and in the present time. It sees a development of man. He has a wonderful mind. It covers not only the world, but the universe. In his quiet way he said to me a couple of weeks ago, "Back in days that we have no date for, when stories were told from mouth to ear, and these storytellers traveled throughout the country, they were the source of the only education the people had. At times, somewhere prior to five thousand years B. C., according to our belief, it had been told that there existed an intense unrest in China. The people, the great mass of people had been working, and day after day, year after year, generation after generation they had been working from early sunrise to late sunset. They had little upon which to live and barely enough rice and they saw some had wealth. They were so tired of work that they got together and agreed that they would

set aside three days in which the people would all stop work and continuing three days without feeding. They would continue to pray, and they prayed for gold, that the skies might rain down gold. For three days they prayed. No working was done. They fasted. Nothing happened until the close of the third day, when the skies took on a copper color, and it began to rain gold, and the people ceased their praying and went out and gathered in gold, and they filled their houses full, so that they had no place in which to sleep and they filled their wells and they had no water, and they dug great trenches, and those holes were filled with gold that was raining down from the skies. But the wise men planted wheat." An old Chinese story. We are doing the same thing today. Yes, literally. Do you know the gold that we have here in this country now? More than this country has ever had before. Foreign nations are shipping it into us as fast as they know how. Within ten days one of England's largest bankers, one of the most influential, sat at a luncheon with some bankers of this country. One of them told me this night before last. One of the bankers of the American contingency said, "What are you (speaking to the Englishman) going to do when we get all the gold?" He was crowing over the English banker, and the English banker replied, "We are going to let you keep it." Do you realize what it means? Some of you are students of economics. "You can keep your gold if you want it." They are through with it. Gold will probably (This is only a personal statement, but it is my belief) be demonitized within five years. Have people lost faith in gold? Yes, they have lost fifty-three per cent of their faith in it. Well, I do not bet on anything when there is fifty-three per cent against me. I will take a fifty-fifty bet, but I will never take a fifty-three forty-seven bet. The only values in life, practical values in life, lie in the things that support and make life happy, content, sociable, and they are the things that please mankind. You can not eat gold. You can not wear gold. Think it over. Man's service to man is the value, and we are ceasing to serve. Look over the record of plants in operation. And we are hungry for gold still in spite of all these facts. In spite of the present conditions, we want gold. Until men's minds wake up and see that gold is not their salvation and that gold is not their god, and produce the goods that make mankind comfortable and happy, when men continue to produce that from the raw materials that nature gives us, then we are rich. When we cease doing that, we are headed toward poverty. I must let off of that economic stuff, that financial stuff. Being very much looked into by the financiers of this country our government and our bankers, and they will not need any advice from me.

I want to tell you one story that I think I told in Silver Bay, and I hope not many of you were in Silver Bay at the time, because you will have to listen to the story twice. You will find in the conduct of your mills and shops that there is some-

thing that you have missed in the past, something that you need. It is really surprising that you and I have been successful, as successful as we have been, while ignoring the co-operation of the people. It is a tremendous strain on executives. We have heard a lot about labor troubles. We are going to hear about employer troubles. We have nearly broken down thousands of our employers. We have burdened them terrifically. We have sneered at them. We have slurred them. We have goaded them. We have called them names. We have not worked with them, and they have been standing burdens that the average man could not bear. They have been sweating blood. I know it. They have borrowed money to fill the pay envelopes and they have borrowed it sometimes at the risk of their own individual homes, mortgages on which they have given. I heard a man say (and I know it to be true) that frequently in the last three months sixty cents of every dollar that went into the pay envelopes of his people came from the trade (goods that had been sold and bills that had been paid), and that forty cents came out of loans that he had made at the bank, and he did not know how much further he could keep it up. He had risked his own fortune and stock and collateral to keep his people still working, hoping to carry them over these times. He merely told the truth aloud. Men have done that same thing and have said nothing about it, and the employees do not know how the employers have sweat blood. I say there is a manhood

among that mass. I say that if these men knew that things were as they are, the mass would come forth and say, "We will take half the wages to help you out of this hole. We will stick with you until hell freezes over. We will co-operate, we will assist." You have got men like that, but you do not know it. They do not know that you have had these troubles in the private office. They are capable of giving you wonderful support. I have seen it done. I do not see how we have gotten along without the co-operation of the people. You can call it industrial democracy or anything else, but go to your people and talk it over, tell them the facts, deal with them man to man, and give it no name at all, but get together with your people. They are waiting to help you. I have seen it in hundreds of thousands of cases. They are waiting to assist. They do not know you, and you do not know them. When you get to talking with your people, you are going to find a wonderful new profit in life, a wonderful new thing you have never had before. You are going to find something in business that business never produced in the old way. The story will tell you what you will find. A man came back from a town nearby, after having been away for maybe a week or more. At the outskirts of his own town he was met by some friends who said, "Why didn't you come back several days ago?" "What is the matter?" "Lazarus is dead." "Where have they laid him?" "He is in the tomb." "Lead me to the tomb." "No, it is too late. He has been dead four days now, and the

body is stinking." But they led Him to the tomb. Men always obey spiritual power. They led Him to the tomb, and He said, "Remove ye the tombstone," and they removed it. He said, "Remove the grave clothes," and they removed them. And, listen to this: that great Man, who understood life, who understood moral power, spiritual power, in Whom the spiritual power was dominant, that Man said, "My Father, I thank Thee that Thou hast heard me." You talk about faith. Do you and I know what faith is? It is not the faith that says, "I believe that this thing will be done." O that is not faith. "My Father, I thank Thee that Thou hast heard me"—before He had done anything. That is faith. And then He turned to the dead body of Lazarus and said, "Lazarus, come forth," and Lazarus arose and walked. It is a great thing. The days have not passed. They are beginning. He said, "These things ye shall do and more also," and for more than two thousand years we have not believed. Today I say to you, go to your people. You foremen, go to your people. You executives, go to your operators. Speak to them, for they are tombs of flesh, back of which lie spiritual Lazaruses. Back in every man lies a spirit that has been crushed with hopelessness, that has been filled and permeated with doubt, ill-treatment, a lack of belief, burdens that he had hardly the ability to bear. He suffered from ill will. He suffered from being compressed, held down, bound in; but back in there, back of that tomb of flesh lies Lazarus. Go and speak to these people.

Speak from your own heart, from your own spirit concerning business; yes, concerning conditions of business. Yes, when they get good, too, just as frequently as you speak when they are poor. Speak to the inner man, and the inner man will come forth. Did not Christ tell the truth when He said, "Greater things ye shall do also." When you speak to the spirit that lies covered by the flesh of man and bring out those Lazaruses! Then we will have a nation here that is worth while and man has achieved living.

Our Trade Outlook.

"Our trade exports on their face are misleading in the sense that they emphasize the money value of business done and fail to call particular attention to the related matter of production. No more important illustration of the unwisdom of ignoring a simple fact may be observed than in the case of the creation of our new merchant marine. Our merchant fleet is too ample for the service required of it, whether such service represents the carrying of only American goods, or whether we intended, as we did indeed, to participate and compete with other nations in the carrying trade of the world. The reorganization of the Shipping Board may go far toward successful management of the vast interests committed to it, but it would be unfair to hold the managers responsible for unemployment of our vessels, if the volume of trade is short of the tonnage available."—William Bertrand, American Business and National Acceptance Journal.

Staley's Textile Starches

in Distinct Grades
for Distinct Purposes in

Sizing and Finishing



Offered as

**Pearl - Anchor -
Eclipse - White Oak -
Special Warp Sizing -
and Radio-**

All For Service or no Sale

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.
Decatur, Illinois.



Have You a Problem In Brushes?

We can help you solve it. Our years of Brush research, manufacturing experience and intimate contact with the Textile Industry are at your command.

OUR LINE OF TEXTILE BRUSHES is complete. Each Brush is designed to meet some particular requirement of the Textile, Wool or Silk mill. These are obtainable in sizes and styles to meet widely varying needs.

DON'T YOU NEED OUR CATALOG?

ATLANTA BRUSH CO.

Successors to
D. D. Felton Brush Company
Central and Trinity Aves.
ATLANTA, GA.

Your TOP FLAT BRUSHES should be re-filled. Our repair department has been greatly enlarged. We can do your REPAIR WORK on the shortest possible notice.

Garvey Stencil and Marking Inks

come ready for use. A non-evaporating MARKING INK which it is impossible to rub off. We Are Sole Distributors



Standard Size of the South

Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills! using Sizol

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark, Spartanburg, S. C.

Southern Textile Men Apparently In Favor of Dye Embargo

(Greensboro Daily News.)

"That the textile industry of the South is behind the effort to secure an adequate extension of the dyestuffs embargo to protect fully the young dye industry which has sprung up in America since the war was proved to a remarkable extent during the sessions of the Southern Tariff Congress held in Greensboro. Both through signatures to the resolution prepared by the meeting and forwarded to Washington in the hands of influential manufacturers from the state and through personal interview with textile men present at the conference, this sentiment was strongly presented.

"Among the larger mills signing the resolution in favor of such national legislation as may be required to permanently establish the dye industry in the United States are such names as the Proximity Manufacturing Company and the Pomona Mills, of Greensboro; the Rankin properties in Gastonia, including the Rankin, Pinkney and Ridge Mills; the Cannon Manufacturing Company, of Kannapolis; the Cliffside Mills, of Cliffside; the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, of Durham; the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, of Winston-Salem; the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, of Charlotte; the Greenville Cotton Mills, of Greenville, N. C.; E. T. Carr, of Mebane; the Carolina Mills, of Maiden; the Elmira Mills, of Lexington; The Kinston Mills, of Kinston, and scores of smaller mills throughout the State.

"One of the reasons why the number of signers to this resolution did not far exceed the two hundred signatures included was due to the fact that copies were circulated only three days prior to the final passage of the resolution before the meeting, and many who otherwise would have signed were prevented by lack of time, it is said.

"The general opinion as expressed by the textile men was to be the effect that the country owes it to the dye industry to give it adequate protection, in view of past, present and future conditions in world markets and the serious menace of German competition which openly threatens to strangle any competition from the quarter. Also these men are inclined to minimize the objections raised from certain quarters against an embargo.

"In supporting a dyestuffs embargo, I am influenced by two principal considerations," said Bernard Cone, of the Proximity Mills, of Greensboro, largest manufacturers of denims in the country. "First I am interested in the building up of a strong native dye industry which shall be entirely sufficient for American needs. We are not in business for next month, nor next year, but for 10, 20 and 50 years to come. I would consider it nothing short of an industrial calamity if Germany were permitted to capture our markets and so put our dye plants out of commission; and then, with the monopoly of the dye market safely

in her hands, dictate to us such prices and dole out such dyes as she might dictate.

"Second, being a staunch believer in full preparedness, I am convinced of the necessity of a strong dye industry which may be called upon any moment in the future for national defense. The chemists, plants and trained artisans for which Dr. Parsons, secretary of the American Chemical Society, pleaded so eloquently during the Southern Tariff Congress, must be developed by us for future safety in time of war.

"So far as any fear of monopoly in the American industry resulting from a strict embargo is concerned, I may say that the experience of the Proximity Mills with American dye manufacturers has been such as to convince me that such a fear is ill founded. We are large users of dyestuffs. We use several of the basic dyes in large quantities. We paid dearly for these in the first years of the war; but under the pressure of competition among three of the large American chemical plants, we have seen this war price gradually reduced, until now we are paying less than one-third the peak price, and recently the reductions have been frequent.

"From all information which I have at hand, the continuance of an adequate dye embargo is quite as vital to Southern textile mills as it is to national safety, and I for one am in hearty favor of it."

"That an understood, if not expressed agreement between textile men and the manufacturers who made large investments in dye plants at the beginning of the war now exists and should be recognized is the opinion of E. P. Wharton, president of the Greensboro National Bank, at the time of the war one of the active directors of the Pomona Mills.

"While we all recognized that the men who started dye plants at the beginning of the war were in a position to make large profits on their investment so long as the war lasted, we also recognized with equal force that such profits would not justify their investment unless they were granted sufficient protection after the war to continue their plants on a paying basis. Certainly the men with whom I was associated recognized this, and we have anticipated no other action on the part of our government than an adequate extension of the present embargo.

"From all the sentiment which I hear expressed now, there is no disposition on the part of North Carolina textile men to retreat from their war attitude. They are willing to stand by their implied support so long as the necessity for full protection exists."

"While we are not interested in the cotton industry, we have kept informed as to the dye industry in this country and Germany for the past several years," writes G. S. Boren, of the Pomona Terra Cotta Company. "And therefore we know that it is absolutely necessary that

our infant dye industry have the proper protection."

Those manufacturers in Greensboro who are in close touch with the textile situation in the remainder of the South are of the opinion that mill men of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama will be found to be quite as favorably disposed to a continuation of the dye embargo.

Shall America or Germany Make Our Dyes.

(By Thomas R. Shipp, Washington, D. C.)

Shall America make her own dyes or be entirely dependent for them upon Germany?

Before the war Germany controlled the dye-making industry of the world. Even after war had begun it will be recalled Captain Koenig, of the German submarine "Deutschland," bobbed up in Baltimore one Sunday morning with his submarine filled with German dyes which American manufacturers eagerly snapped up.

But Germany could not keep this up, and in dire necessity for "colors," American business men had American chemists set their scientific heads to work out formulas for making dyes at home. Prior to that we were dependent on Germany for our dyes, although we furnished the coal tar out of which they were made. Thus necessity, the mother of invention, became the mother of the American dye industry.

Before that there had been no chance to overcome the powerful Deutsche Interessengemeinschaft backed by the German government itself and abetted by smooth-tongued German diplomats the world over. Indeed America was made believe that the United States could not make dyes. Some people still believe that. And there is a constant German propaganda going out even now supporting stories that American dyes are not fast, that "fabrics dyed with American colors fade," etc. Some unscrupulous merchants and manufacturers have taken advantage of this and when the woman or man purchases—usually the woman—brings back a fabric that has faded they say, "We are so sorry, but, madam, you know you cannot depend on those American dyes."

The facts are, according to American chemists, that American colors are just as fast as any "made in Germany." One of the highest credits to American science and industry working together, scientists say, is that in four or five years the Americans have built up a dye industry that is producing some of the best colors to be had in the world, and this in the face of the fiercest opposition, for Germany will do almost anything rather than lose her domination of the dye industry.

Before the war, the United States bought on an average over 43,000,000 pounds of German dyes a year, amounting to over \$9,300,000. China was the second largest purchaser from Germany. Now Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan have either imposed an embargo against German dyes or a licensing system to protect their own dye industry, leaving the United States and China as the

only two big dye purchasers without protection against the powerful German dye trust. The reason Germany is fighting so hard for her dyes industry is that last year she produced over 103,000,000 pounds of dye, 102,000,000 of which was made by the Interessengemeinschaft.

It isn't dyes alone that are threatened by the German trust for out of dyes making—the coal tar industry—are derived a thousand and one other things valuable and even necessary to our life. Some of those are drugs of almost every kind. That is the reason Germany has heretofore supplied America with so many kinds of medicines which it was thought could not be obtained elsewhere. Other things coal tar produces are paints, roofing material, explosives, gases, road binders, motor spirits, photographic developers, disinfectants, and all kinds of perfumes, besides every color of the rainbow.

The war taught America that she could make all these herself and thus has been built up an industry in which hundreds of big and little concerns are now engaged. Besides all this, the secret is now out that it was on account of her dyes industry that Germany was able to turn out so much explosives, gas and various kinds of substitutes, at which the world marveled. In fact, America was just ready to match Germany in her own chemical field when the war ended.

The opposition to the protective embargo is made up largely of importers of German dyes who desire to purchase at a lower price. But the cost of American dyes is coming down as experience in dyes making increases. The expense to the individual is low anyhow. The cost of the dyes in a dozen pairs of socks is about two cents; in a suit of clothes only fifty cents. If the dyes cost nothing the price of the clothing would remain the same.

Now the question is, shall all that American industry has learned to produce be scrapped? When the war ended 184 American dyes plants were ready to go right on as necessary industrial organizations in time of peace. This number has increased now to 214 with an output worth more than \$63,000,000 a year.

Wages Scales and Living Costs.

The Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is making a study of the methods of adjusting wage scales, and concluding collective wage agreements where cost of living figures enter into the wage adjustment. To that end, the Bureau of Labor Statistics wishes to communicate with the various companies, members of arbitration boards, labor managers, or others who are using cost of living figures in the determination of wage awards.

If any reader of Southern Textile Bulletin who has not already communicated with the Bureau, is using cost of living figures in the adjustment of wages, it will be appreciated by the bureau if he will write to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., and inform him of that fact.



Diamond-F Seamless Roving Cans

100% service can be obtained by installing Diamond-F Roving Cans.

Attractive, strong, durable, free from burrs or other rough spots that catch the stock.

We also make a full line of other receptacles such as trucks, sample cases, baskets, locker boxes, etc.

Send for our catalogue
"Diamond Fibre Receptacles"



DEPT. 10

Diamond State Fibre Co.

Bridgeport, (near Philadelphia) Penna.

Branch Factory and Warehouse: Chicago

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

In Canada, Diamond State Fibre Co. of Canada, Ltd. Toronto

DRAW-IN only one time and change to any cloth when you weave with.

"DUPLIX"

Flat Steel Loom Harness

LET US QUOTE YOU?

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO.

GREENVILLE

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE

Southern Office

511 Masonic Temple, GREENVILLE, S. C.
Hampton Smith, Sou. Mgr.

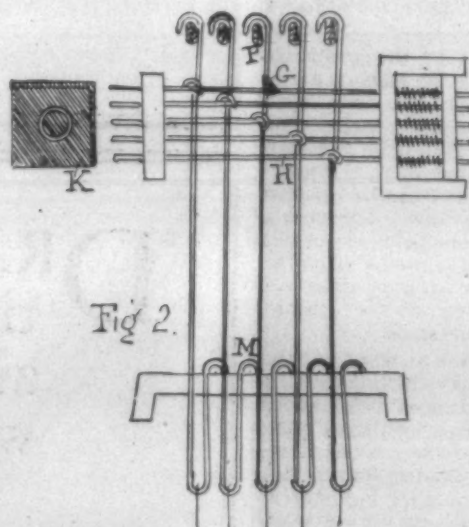
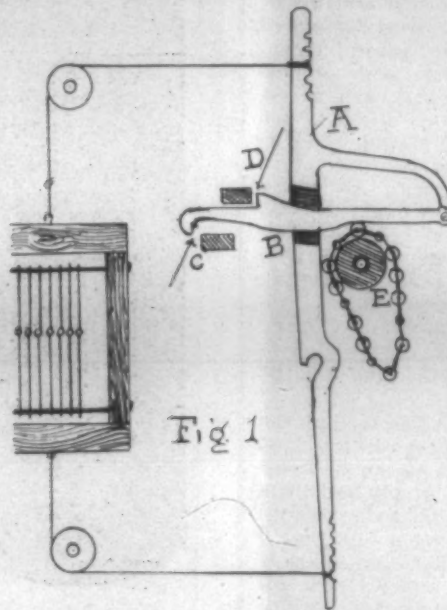
LOOM FIXING

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

10—The Close Shed Head Motion.

Figure 1 is an illustration of the mechanism of the close shed head motion. The close shed principle of weaving, like the open shed principle explained in the last article, has been brought to a state of perfection. There are a few special lines of textures that may be woven to advantage on either one system or the other, but as a general rule either system of weaving answers all practicable purposes for any line of woven fabrics. In the close shed system the threads of the warp are brought to a common center at the time when the reed driven the filling home. This is accomplished in a simple way as explained in the diagram. When the riser ball of the harness chain E lifts the finger B of the harness jack A, the notch of the finger engages with the knife plate D and the action of this knife plate lifts the harness by moving the jack backwards the distance required in the shaping of the shed. In the event that the harness chain carries a sinker at the time, the finger is not lifted, and the notch engaged with the other knife plate at C. As this plate moves in the opposite direction from the other plate, the harness jack is moved forward towards the center of the loom and consequently the harness itself is lowered. The mechanism of the head motion, operated directly from the main shaft of the loom, brings the two knife plates to a common center at each revolution of the loom. Consequently all of the harnesses are in a common line with the warp threads when the lay beats up as the shed is closed at the time.

The adjustment of the timing gears of the head motion should be governed by rule. The shed should open as soon as the lay begins to



back off so as to have the shed full open when the shuttle starts to enter the same. If there is any delay in this movement, the shuttle may skip over the selvege and fly out. The threads at the edge of the warp, not being able to open in time to clear the shuttle, will be chafed by the frictional contact and often times broken. If the shed is timed to close too soon, the result will be that in the open shed loom. The warp threads will close too quickly on the shuttle and act as a brake and the shuttle will be late in getting into its box and the loom will slam. The advise of an experienced boss weaver under whom I worked at one time was to adjust the mechanism of the head motion, picking motion and in fact all parts of the loom according to rule. I realized that he was right many times. He used to talk to the fixers of the de-

partment frequently on the subject and it was not long before he had us carrying a note book in our overalls pocket in which to check off measurements and rules for the timing of the mechanism of looms. We ridiculed the idea at first, but when we began to see the advantages of knowing just how many inches or fraction of inches should be allowed for the setting of a picking shaft shoe, or the timing of the harness or box motion, we kept up the practice. I have one of my old note books with me now and see by it that under the advise of this overseer that it is liberally marked with rules for setting practically every mechanical part of the loom.

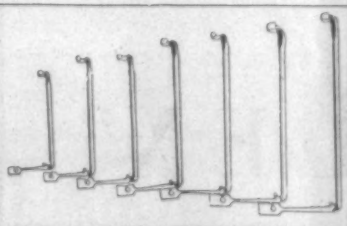
If a man begins making notations of this character in a note book he is surprised to find how soon he accumulates a lot of useful information.

The Jacquard.

The jacquard head motion is used in the weaving of certain lines of intricate patterns on cotton cloths and should be included in this summary of head motions for looms. This type of shedding mechanism is shown in figure 2. This form of weaving can be classed under two heads: 1, the mechanism for producing one repeat of the design cut on the cards, and 2, the harness which repeats the design produced by the cylinder and the cross and upright wires from one side of the fabric to the other. In this type of head motion there are no pattern chains with riser and sinker balls, but in place of these perforated cards are used, cut with the required holes for producing the woven pattern. These cards are strung together and are carried around and around on the cylinder K. The upright wires are marked G and these are actuated by the cross wires H as the two kinds of wires are connected with a link joint as shown. The griffe bars of the head are designed on a plan similar to the knives in the close shed loom, and engage and lift the upright wires by means of the hooks as at F whenever the springs on the cross bars at the right push them over the bars. A blank in the card on the cylinder K forces the cross wire back when required in forming the pattern, and then the upright wire does not engage with the griffe bar and remains down.

Therefore, if a blank card is pressed against the cross wires, or needles the hooks will of course be pushed back and no contact will be made with the griffe bars resulting in an empty lift when the bars are raised with the revolution of the loom. But if the pattern card is perforated according to the design of the fabric in process of weaving, then some of the needles will be pressed forward and some backward and the hooks will engage with the griffe bars accordingly and the desired pattern will be woven in the loom.

(To Be Continued)



You Don't Need to Guess

When ordering your FLYER PRESSERS from us as to whether they'll fit or not.

We take care of that at the factory.

When they are delivered to you, they've been Fitted Perfectly, Polished, ready for instant SERVICE, backed by our GUARANTEE.

LET US PROVE IT.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

W. H. MONTY, President

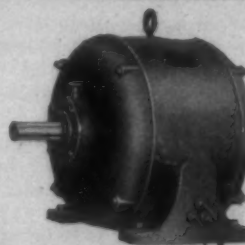
W. H. HUTCHINS, Vice-Pres. & Sec.

Watson Loom Motors

Fully enclosed, solid housing and end brackets. Grit and dust proof ball bearings.

The many designs of WATSON motors make possible the selection of equipment to meet the particular requirements for any service. Write for bulletin 402.

High Point Machine Works, Inc. High Point, N. C.
Distributors WATSON Motors



Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles

A Series of Articles By W. C. DODSON, B. E.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS TROUBLES

"Slatey Shades": It occasionally happens that a mill whose sulphur black shade has been good, begins getting "dead," lusterless, slatey appearing black shades. Some of the causes and remedies for this are as follows:

CASE No. 1—BAD SULPHIDE

Bad sulphide can cause the sulphur black dyer more trouble than any other chemical he uses in his dyeing. If the sulphide loses its solvent power due to exposure to the air, or if it is impure to begin with, all the dye is not dissolved and the color of the goods will be poor. When slatey goods appear, examine the sulphide first of all. If it is grey, ashy, porous, and of various colors, discontinue using it.

The best sulphide to use is in a thin chip form and should show a dull reddish brown color when broken. Although other forms of sulphide are used with complete success the writer has always preferred the chip.

CASE No. 2—HARD WATER

This is another cause of slatey dyeings as well as bronzed dyeings, and where the mill is using well water or other unpurified water, it is well, to look into this point whenever slatey dyeings are met with.

The exact reasons for this result with hard water would be difficult to state. It has been sufficient for me and will be for most practical dyers to know that hard water *can* cause this trouble.

If the dye, sulphide, soda ash, concentration of the bath, and accuracy of the twaddle have been found to be correct, investigate the water supply and where possible change over to city water or purified water for a few runs. This will quickly show whether or not the water is at fault.

CASE No. 3—FORMALDEHYDE OR ACIDS IN THE BATH

In one instance the writer was called to a mill that was getting slatey dyeings, and found that formaldehyde was causing the trouble. It happened as follows:

The mill had been using direct black after treating same with formaldehyde and acetic acid. The after-treating was done in the dye machine. This is the general practice, but in this case the dyeing machine was of wood and the chemicals mentioned soaked into the machine. This did not affect the dyeing of direct black but when sulphur black was used the trouble began.

After reporting at the mill I examined the dye and sulphide, soda ash and twaddle. Finding all to be satisfactory, I threw away the old bath and began a new one. The first dyeing was finished late in the afternoon and seemed all right, so the liquor was pumped into the stock tank (also of wood). The following morning we began our second run and when it was finished we found a machine full of the slateyest, deadest looking blacks imaginable. Then we began to investigate and question. Finally, I got a good look into the stock tank and also a good smell of it. Formaldehyde was the first and only noticeable foreign odor, so we had both machine and tank boiled out with caustic soda several times.

When we again began work some time later the dyeings ran satisfactorily and the trouble was overcome.

Any kind of acid in the dyebath will cause the dye to be ruined. It loses all its coloring power and is precipitated. It is seldom, however, that acid gets into a bath by accident and as seldom, or more seldom, by intention.

CASE No. 4—EXCESS CONCENTRATION

Excess concentration is due to the addition of too much salt usually, but can be, and is, also caused by too much dye and the other ingredients. This can not occur when the twaddle is used properly, but when it does occur it will cause either bronzy or slatey dyeings. It causes slatey dyeings as follows: When the bath gets too full of salt and dye and chemicals, and becomes what is known as a saturated solution, precipitation sets in and the dye is the first to "go down" or precipitate. The result of "saturating" a solution, or of making a saturated solution, can easily be seen by filling a glass with fresh clear water and then stirring in salt, sugar, soda ash or any other convenient material that is at all soluble. At first all the soda ash, say, will be dissolved but, as more and more is added, it will become harder and harder to dissolve it all. Finally it will be found impossible to dissolve it all and soda ash will be seen on the bottom of the glass. No amount of stirring will dissolve it now.

CASE No. 5—TOO LITTLE DYE

This would seem to be a very obvious cause of slatey dyeings, but it is sometimes overlooked. Naturally, if too little dye is used it will be impossible to produce a good full shade.

CASE No. 6—POOR DYE

This is another obvious cause that is sometimes overlooked. Some sulphur blacks simply will not give a good full shade no matter how much dye is used. This needs no further explanation.

CASE No. 7—TOO SHORT A PERIOD IN THE DYE BATH

Sulphur black should dye for from an hour to an hour and fifteen minutes. If the time is cut down too much the dyeing process will not be completed and weak, slatey shades will result.

CASE No. 8—DYEING AT TOO COOL A TEMPERATURE

Sulphur black dyeing should be carried on at a gentle boil or just below a boil—say 195° F. to 200° F. The gentle boil, however, is probably best and easiest to maintain. In winter weather "steam" may be seen rising from a bath when the bath is far below the boiling point and in this way mislead the dyer.

CHAPTER VII

UNEVEN DYEINGS

By this title I mean dyeings that are not bronzed or slatey, but dyeings that are of good shade on one part of the goods and of poor shade on other parts. This is rather vague, so I will explain more fully below:

CASE No. 1—GOODS PACKED TOO TIGHT IN MACHINE

Although too much packing in the machine, or overloading the machine will cause bronzed dyeings and slatey dyeings as explained under these two chapters. It is much more likely to cause uneven dyeings. The goods being so closely pressed together tend to prevent the dye from penetrating them properly. One end of a piece may be so placed that it gets well penetrated while the other

(Continued on Page 23)

COLORADO
UTAH
CALIFORNIA
WESTERN
NORTH
CAROLINA
MICHIGAN

REDUCED
SUMMER FARES

via

SOUTHERN
RAILWAY SYSTEM

FROM CHARLOTTE

Now on Sale
Final Limit October 31st
Liberal Stopovers

Convenient Schedules
Attractive Service

Inquire:
R. H. GRAHAM, D. P. A.
207 West Trade St.
Charlotte, N. C.

MI - CLEANSER

The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing, Cleanser, Deodorizing, Scouring and Scrubbing Powder. "Six in One"



Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

Reproductions from specimens of advertisements published in the daily papers at Charlotte that were used in the publicity campaign directed against the union

Strike Situation Today

It is apparent that the backbone of the textile strike is the desire of a certain element of the strikers to live this summer and fall without working.

In order to promote the organization of the union and to secure the fat initiation fee and dues which mean so much to them, Thomas F. McMahon and John Dean held out to the workers a definite promise of reward in the shape of a \$6 per week strike benefit in the event of a strike. Hence an element of strikers, being not averse to loafing for a few weeks or months during the summer, fell readily for the plans of the agitators for a strike.

The International having fallen down miserably upon what its officers had led the strikers to believe they would receive, there was much discord in the camp resulting from the lack of funds until the agitators, in self-defense, made a mighty effort to enlist the charity of other workers and of the public generally in behalf of the strikers.

We now have the spectacle of several thousand strikers living on the charity of other workers whose wages are no higher than the wages that they might be receiving themselves if they did not prefer idleness; and living in the houses of their former employers at an average rental of not more than \$5 per month, with water and electric lights furnished—a rental that is probably not more than 25 per cent of what they would pay for the same house renting from anyone except their employers.

In justice to the workers as a whole we are frank to say that we believe that 75 per cent of the workers do not wish to live on charity; that they would prefer to be earning their livelihood as other honest men and women do; but the element that does desire to loaf and play cards and live without work are still controlling the situation.

No one any longer, in the face of the facts and figures that have recently been published, has the hardihood to deny that the cost of living has declined to a greater extent than wages in the textile industry.

No one any longer can deny that the products of the mills are being sold today at a greater decline from the peak prices than today's wages are from the peak wages paid in the textile industry.

Even the professional agitators have backed off the wage argument and are seeking other grounds as a basis for continuing the strike. At the beginning, believing that they had the strikers effectually hoodwinked, they based all their arguments on wage reductions, declaring that wages had been reduced to a greater extent than the products the workers made and to a greater extent than the cost of living had declined. Yet we have today raw cotton and cotton products on a pre-war basis, with wages in many instances 100 per cent higher than the pre-war basis and in all instances much above the old basis.

The professionals are still "stalling" and the element of strikers which prefers loafing and charity to work and independence is still in the saddle in the striking lochs. Meanwhile an important industry is suffering, the community is injured and business in the city of Charlotte alone is suffering a loss of \$100,000 a month.

Southern Textile Bulletin

AUGUST 2, 1921.

The Concord Situation

Trouble Is Not Between Employer And Striker, But Between Men Who Want To Work And Those Who Want To Prevent Them.

In the deplorable situation at Concord today two facts stand out:

1. The trouble has been, not between the Locke Mill and its employees, but between employees of that mill who desire to work, and trouble-makers and agitators, almost entirely outsiders, who are attempting by force to deprive the workers of their constitutional rights.
2. The lack of firmness upon the part of vacillating chief of police and sheriff led to a contempt of local authority and consequently to more lawless and flagrant violations by the tools of the agitators.

The employees of the Locke Mill, which had been closed down for six months and had not evidenced any desire to resume operations, held a meeting about two weeks ago to discuss the matter of returning to work if the mill would give them employment. The agitators "framed" the meeting. After a speech in which he defamed, abused and vilified anyone who had any thought of returning to work, Harry Etagh took charge of the meeting and invited all who were in favor of staying out to stand up. One-third of those present, cowed and fearful, stood up. No opportunity was given for a similar expression by those who did want to return to work, but the announcement was made that the employees of the Locke Mill had voted unanimously against returning to work.

Disgusted with the tactics of the union leaders, more than 300 employees of the Locke Mill, following the farcical meeting of the union, made direct application to the mill management for work. They were told that the mill would not be re-opened unless there could be assurance that there would be no disorder.

The next step was an appeal to the chief of police of Concord by the men for protection, a delegation of 40 or more men demanding this protection as their right or the alternative of having their families fed by the local authorities in the event this protection was refused. The protection was promised. The mill re-opened its doors, and the employees returned to work.

There was no disorder the first day, but when the agitators saw how large a majority of the workers had reached the point where they would no longer be intimidated and prevented from work by mere talk they adopted other tactics. From jibes, jeers and curses the trouble-makers proceeded to block the entrance to the mill grounds and they were encouraged in their defiance of the law by the action of the chief of police of Concord who in the presence of the strikers stripped the badge from apparently the only officer who attempted to do his duty.

Thomas F. McMahon declared in a speech at Concord (made for public consumption) that anyone who desired to return to work might do so without interference from any union man or striker. John Dean, Harry Etagh and E. F. Callahan, lieutenants of McMahon, spent most of last week in Concord and were on the sidelines. The public will be exceedingly hard to convince that the lawlessness upon the part of strikers, most of whom, be it said, were not from Concord was in the face of their protests or even, without their consent and encouragement.

The situation at other mills in Charlotte and Kannapolis is not far different from that which existed at the Locke mill just prior to the resumption of work. The majority of the men want to return to work.

They recognize the fact that the cost of living has declined more than their wages were reduced, and that the prices of the products of the mills have declined to a greater extent than their wages.

They have realized that they have been duped by professional agitators whose livelihood is dependent upon the amount of trouble and discord they are able to stir up, and that there is no hope for any settlement through the efforts of these agitators or of "business agents" whose comfortable salaries will cease when work is resumed.

Their families are undernourished and they have anguish of mind and body, but they are afraid to defy that element which promoted the strike and is still controlling the situation. They are even afraid to express themselves publicly, many of them.

There can be no general resumption of work in the textile industry in Concord, Kannapolis and Charlotte until the workers realize that they will be fully protected in their constitutional right to work for their living, without interference, abuse and threat either from professional strike promoters or from any others who desire to dictate to them and to their employers.

The fight at Concord today is not between the strikers and the mills, but between a peaceable, honest and industrious majority of men who want to work, and a turbulent, loud and lawlessly inclined element which, in face of Constitution, statute and common law, assumes the prerogative of dictators to prevent honest men from working to support themselves and their families.

And it is this same element which stands in the way of a resumption of work in the mills at Charlotte and Kannapolis, which is responsible for the idleness of thousands of workers with the consequent loss of more than \$2,000,000 in payrolls, for the hurt to an industry and to the communities in which the workers live.

Southern Textile Bulletin

AUGUST 15, 1921.

methods in the Charlotte-Concord-Kannapolis strike. This series of advertisements were used to give the public a real insight into actual strike conditions.

Practical Discussions by Practical Men

What Is the Best Way to Move Machinery?

Editor:

We have to move some of the machinery in our mill, or rather in the same room and want some advice on the question.

We have 2 cards, 3 slubbers and 5 speeders to move about 75 feet in the same room. What is the best way to move them as they now stand?

We also have 18 spinning frames to move in like manner. We would appreciate it if some one will give us information as to the best way to move them without dismantling them.

Grinding and Setting Cards.

Editor:

I have just been reading some of your articles in the Bulletin on "Card Setting." If you will allow me space in your valuable paper, I would like to give some ideas on grinding and setting, as I have it with an equal part of some good

ground cards for nine years of my life, and I believe that the experience that I have gained will probably be of some use to other grinders.

First, strip your card-out good and clean. It is best for the grinder to do this, for then he will know that it is clean. Let it run for two hours. (Take a card making 165 revolutions per minute. The flats will go around about every 35 minutes. That will give your flats and cylinder plenty of time to get clean.) Then stop your card, and give it a good cleaning up. Next, take your flyings out from under the back and front, then take an old broom, and brush your screen off good. Get all the tags of cotton out from under it, then remove your doffer gear. See that all the bearings have plenty of fresh tallow in them. I like the tallow, because it doesn't heat like oil, if it gets on your clothing. Most mills use Albany grease of a very low grade, and very often it will jell instead of melting. I find that by taking an A-00 non-fluid oil, and mixing it with an equal part of some good

clean tallow, a fine grease for bearings can be obtained. Every grinder should turn the inside nut at least once, so as to prevent the doffer from working into the cylinder.

Next, brush your doffer out good and clean. I find that by closing the stripping door while cleaning the doffer, it is much easier to clean your cylinder. Then put your rollers on, setting your cylinder roller first. If you are grinding on a 110 wire, set it to a medium, but if it is a 100 wire, set it to where it will strike fire about every eight inches. That will give you a good point to last till you get back—unless something happens to it. A grinder should be very careful, for he can grind a point off, as well as on.

Next comes your drum. A grinder ought always to see just how his drum is grinding. Just take a piece of wet crayon and mash it into a flat, and when the drum passes over it, he can see where his drum is hitting. If it is grinding too much on the heel, or toe, it ought to be adjusted, for dull flats will cause bad work. If I go into a mill to see what kind of grinder they have, I always look at his doffers, for they will tell the news. So be careful to keep your flats good, and sharp, and clean.

Some mill men have asked how often a card should be ground. The best answer that I can give is never to let a card get to where it needs grinding, for if you do your job is in a hole. A grinder having 50 cards which is about the average job on a 40 or 45-inch card, should be able to keep them in fine shape by grinding two cards each day. Of course a card can be ground in two hours, but I find that the "speedy grinder" generally grinds them dull as often as he makes them sharp.

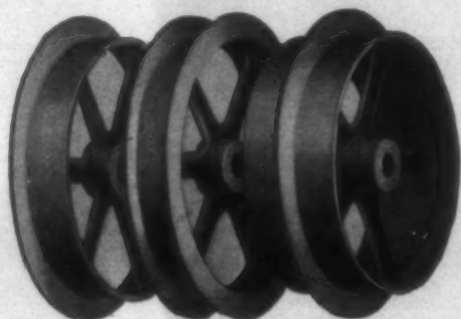
I find that if a grinder has his cards in first-class shape, it will be better to grind his doffers every other time, for common sense will teach you that the doffer doesn't do anything but deliver the sliver. This will also save the doffer. I once ground on a job where the wire on the doffer was ground down to the knee. Grinders should watch this, and ask their overseer about it, for this is a mighty expensive machine. Many grinders don't seem to care when they ruin an expensive machine, but I find that it is a pretty good motto that if you don't look out for your company, your company won't look out for you.

Next comes the settings. Have you ever stopped to think that there are 18 settings to a Petty card, and that every one is made to set to a gauge. There are not two overseers in the country that set alike. Some

of them have ground cards themselves, and some are like the joke I heard once on the fellow that went to church, and got his wife to let him hold the baby. When the preacher took up the collection, he would always pinch the baby, and that would give him a chance to take the baby out. When you talk to a carder who has never ground, he will always pinch the baby. On a Petty card, set your three back stands on a tight 12. Set your two front stands on good tight 10. That will give you a medium 10 on your back, for your cotton is raw, and this will take care of your clothing. Set your front plate to a 29, to where it will drop out. This will give your flats a nice web. Next is your back plate, that governs your draught. Now, you can save your company a lot of good cotton here, or you can waste a lot. There are a lot of mills that lose a great deal of their profits in their fly-box. Set this plate also to a 29, top and bottom, and you will find that this is a good setting. Next is your doffer. I find that if a grinder will loosen his screws that hold his doffer down before he sets his doffer, it will avoid a kink in his setting rod. A great many grinders will set his doffer without loosening his bolts, and very often his doffer will work in to his cylinder. This causes it to face his cylinder and doffer, and probably causes the loss of his card's production for a day or a day and a half, as it would take time to grind it off. Set your licker-in to the cylinder to a 7. Set your mote knife bracket to a 25 angle. That will let your mote knife come in contact with the point of your wire on the licker-in, for the point machine. This is why all grinders should do their best to try to set their cards just as close as they will bear, without injuring the clothing. Every grinder should keep his job ready for inspection, and not be ashamed for the overseer to look it over. Go to your overseer, and get his ideas, and putting yours with his, you can improve your work. You have got to study a card and get grinding into your head before you can ever make a success. That is what my father used to tell me, and he ground cards for twenty-seven years at the Pelham Mills. He had the pleasure of wearing out two sets of cards before his death. I think that if there is such a thing as a carries the mote, not the side. Every grinder ought to see that his mote knives are good and sharp, and all of the burrs kept off, for that will cause the staple to hang and jerk in, causing lumpy work. Have you ever stopped to think that the card is the only machine that really cleans the cotton. Of course the picker takes



FLANGE PULLEYS



Every Cotton Mill has use for some type of Flanged Pulley and we are prepared to furnish promptly, any type that you may need.

The **WOOD** Line
SONS CO.

of POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY, is the result of 63 years of studied experience upon this one line only. We offer you the benefit of that experience in the service of our Engineering Department which is yours for the asking.

T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.



POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

Spartan Sizing Compound Co. Inc.

WITHERPSOON & WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of

**Spartan Compounds,
Tallows and Gums**

out all the big stuff and some little, but the card is the main cleaning man knowing a card, he did. Next is the setting of your mote knives. I find that if you will set your top knife to a 10, and your bottom knife to a 7, you will get the best results, for every mote you can stop there you will find it better on your flats.

Next comes your feed plate. There has been more talk about this setting than any other setting about a card. Some say 7, some say 10, some 12, some 17. I am not going to give any special setting on this, but I am just going to give you something to think over. Doesn't common sense teach you that the more short lint you take out the better breaking strength you will have. Most of our mills run local cotton, about seven-eighths. The closer you have your feed plates, the more short lint goes through your cards and flies over the room on your doffer caps, and on your steel plates, while the farther away you can get it without injuring your staple, the better it will straighten the staple, instead of jerking lumps in it. Now, just try this for your own benefit, and you will find that, providing that your licker-ins are sharp, the short lint will stop in your fly-box instead of on the floor. You know that it has to come out somewhere. Next comes your screen. Have the lip of your screen two inches from the edge of your back plate. That is the distance it should be. That won't crowd your work and cause cloudy work. Have your screens in good shape. Every grinder should take his screens out once every year, and polish them up with soap-stone, and see that none of his ribs are loose. But he should examine this every time he grinds one, for if a rib comes loose, and drops down it will cause the flyings to jerk in and jam the cylinder, causing bad work. Now to set your screen. I find a good setting is to set your back to a tight 29, your middle to a medium 29, and your front to a button of a gauge. Of course the farther away you set your front screen, the less good cotton falls under your doffer. Now do not want the readers of this paper to think for a moment that I claim to be an expert grinder, but I will meet any of them half way. I don't understand me to say that this is the only true setting on a card for every grinder doesn't set it. I ground for two men once. One wanted his feet plate set to a 10, said he could get better breaking strength, at that than any other things, while the other wanted it to a 7. The first one had been sear for twenty-five years, and the other about twelve years. The one said the setting point had nothing to do with the breaking strength. That shows the difference in two men. I just wrote this to get the grinder's attention. I want to see the time when all the card grinders get together once a year. Why do this. The carders do it, and the spinners do it. If no more than discuss it, for we know that the better we get our cotton, the better the cloth will look, and the better the price our mills will get for

the better wages we will get. We know that if it is started right it will end up right. Anyone can eat a meal after it is prepared, but very few can prepare one. It is up to the card grinders to clean them, and if he will stay on his job, and study his cards, and try to improve his settings, it will show up in the cloth room. Now, if you don't believe this

just ask your overseer, or your superintendent.

Hoping this writing will help some grinders, and help to get the grinders to pulling together for better work in the future, and thanking you for your space, I am,

W. B. Henderson,
Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Safety First.

"Cohen, I've lost my pocketbook."
"Have you looked by your pockets?"

"Sure, all by der left-hand hip pocket."

"Vell, vy don't you look in dot?"

"Because if it ain't dere I'll drop dead."

Barrett Specification Roofs

Bonded for
20 and 10 Years

The Most Economical Roofs for Mills

It is safe to say that no other feature of mill construction is so well standardized throughout the country as the roof.

For whether it be a New England paper mill, a Western flour mill, or a Southern cotton mill, if the building has a flat roof-deck it is almost sure to be covered with a Barrett Specification Roof.

The great popularity of these roofs is due to their sound economy. Unequalled durability, coupled with moderate first cost, and a maintenance expense that is wholly negligible.

roofer and carefully supervised by an experienced Barrett Inspector.

Under the Bond, the owner is absolutely protected against maintenance expense until October, 1939. And judging from past experience, it is practically certain that no repairs will be required until many years after that date.

See that your roofing contract calls for a Barrett Specification Bonded Roof. Then you'll be sure to get a real Barrett Specification Roof, with free roof insurance for the 20 or 10 year bonded period.

Full details regarding these Bonded Roofs and copies of The Barrett Specifications sent free on request.

Barrett Company

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company

Miners, Manufacturers and Shippers of

COAL AND COKE

ANNUAL CAPACITY 2,000,000 TONS



IMPERIAL
Steam and Domestic Coal



TOMS CREEK
Gas, Steam and Domestic Coal
Foundry and Furnace Coke



Looney Creek
Steam and Gas Coal
Foundry and Furnace Coke

General Offices: ROANOKE, VA.

Address: J. F. HUNTER, General Sales Agent

Wooden Packing Cases

Personal News

L. M. Odell has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

R. H. Dallas is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Greenville Cotton Mills, Greenville, N. C.

Aubrey Motz has resigned as superintendent of the Roswell Cotton Mfg. Co., Roswell, Ga.

A. C. Pittman has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Hart Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

J. W. Kohn has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Hart Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

J. R. Woods has been promoted from overseer of spinning to superintendent of the Roswell Manufacturing Company, Roswell, Ga.

Will Griffin is now second hand in spinning and winding at the Greenville Cotton Mill, Greenville, N. C.

C. W. D. Halsey, of New York, has been elected to the board of directors of the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

J. W. Fernander, of Porterdale, Ga., has accepted the position of night superintendent of the Ozark (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

Walter B. Pratt of Charlotte, N. C., sailed last week for England where he will spend several weeks at Joseph Sykes Bros., for whom he is to be Southern representative.

Gossett, president of the Riv-

Frank L. Craven, who for some time has been overseer of No. 1 carding at the Norwood (N. C.) Mills, now has charge of the No. 2 card room also.

J. C. Upshaw, secretary of the Covington (Ga.) Mills, is temporarily acting as superintendent of that mill.

Joe Branch is now second hand in carding at the Greenville Cotton Mills, Greenville, N. C.

James E. Shaw has resigned as overseer of carding at the Cowpens Manufacturing Company, Cowpens, S. C., and accepted a position in the carding department of the Hooper Mills, Baltimore, Md.

W. S. Moore has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Efrd Manufacturing Company, Albemarle, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Red Springs Cotton Mill, Red Springs, N. C.

N. Y. Harrison, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Covington (Ga.) Mills, a position he held for eight years, is to leave the mill business to become a traveling salesman. Mr. Harrison has been a mill superintendent for 20 years and is well known in the South.

New Textile School Opens.

The textile training school established by textile manufacturers in Chattanooga, Tenn., has been opened with a looping department. Other departments will be added until the school gives a complete course of instruction in textile manufacturing. The looping classes are schools particularly for the better class of boys between the ages of 16 and 20. The wages will be paid during the course of training. Cliff Campbell is superintendent. A location on Main Street has been secured.

**ASE MYCO FLUIDO
REMOVOIL
COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.
Greases, etc.**

**STRAPS
STOCK
inds.
ing Houses
States
write
venue.
Co.
Boston**

Ten Years Ago

The following items appeared in the Southern Textile Bulletin of September 7, 1911.

S. F. Gay has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

L. A. Stafford has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at Martinsville, Va.

— Ten Years Ago —

J. L. May has resigned as superintendent of the Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills, Cuero, Tex.

— Ten Years Ago —

Geo. W. Turnipseed has resigned as superintendent of the Enoree (S. C.) Manufacturing Company on account of ill health.

— Ten Years Ago —

C. H. Henley has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Great Falls Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

W. W. Veal has resigned as overseer of weaving at Martinsville, Va., to accept a similar position at Arcadia, S. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

L. L. Worrell, formerly overseer of weaving at the Lydia Mill, Clinton, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

J. H. Bagwell has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Dan River Mill No. 3, Danville, Va., and accepted a similar position at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

— Ten Years Ago —

D. B. Chandler, formerly overseer of cloth room at the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills, is now filling a similar position at the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

W. F. Trail has resigned as mas-

ter mechanic at the Mary Louise Mills, Cowpens, S. C., and returned to his former position with the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

Lumberlon, N. C.—The Jennings Cotton Mills recently announced as making a change in their capitalization have filed an amendment to its charter providing for the issuance of \$100,000 additional preferred stock without increasing the amount of the authorized capital.

— Ten Years Ago —

Barnesville, Ga.—The Aldora Mills have completed arrangements for their proposed addition, previously mentioned. Reports say that \$150,000 will be expended. F. D. Milstead, Atlanta, is the architect. Plans and specifications have been submitted and the contract will be awarded shortly.

— Ten Years Ago —

Greenville, S. C.—The secretary of state has issued a commission to the Wallace Mills, of Greenville, with a capital stock of \$300,000. The company proposes to do a general cotton manufacturing business.

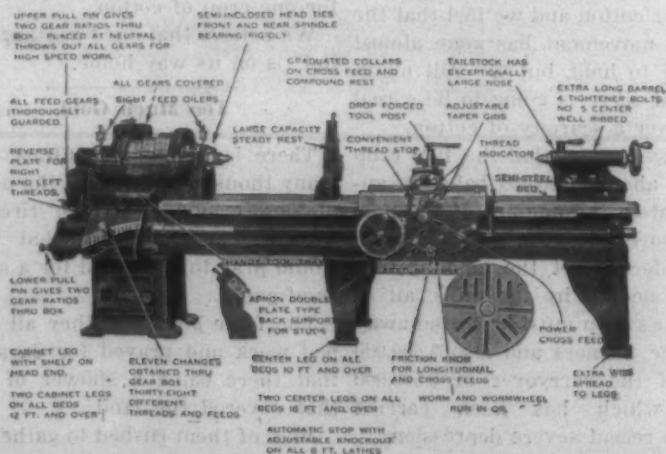
Send the Post Card.

We recently sent a post card, with a circular letter, asking that our subscribers return the card showing what position in the mill they are filling.

We wish to urge all subscribers who have not yet returned this card to do so. It is very important that we have these cards and we will appreciate the kindness of those who will send us the cards as promptly as possible.

CISCO THE LATHE OF SIMPLIFIED ACCURACY

Made in 14" 16" 18" 20" 24" 26"



Sullivan Hardware Company
Anderson, S. C.

Textile Mill Supplies

Textile Hardware

Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co.

General Offices: CHARLESTON, W. Va.

SHIPPERS OF

**NEW RIVER and POCAHONTAS
MINE RUN and PREPARED SIZES**

**ALSO HIGH VOLATILE COALS
FROM**

Kanawha and Guyan Districts

**Black Star, Comet, Molus and Bear
Branch mines in Harlan county, Ky.**

L. E. SOMERVILLE, Vice Pres.

American Nat'l Bank Bldg.

RICHMOND, VA.

OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Expensive labor and high freight rates item in the cost of operation.

Discriminative buying is made a prime necessity by the present high cost of coal delivered at the plant.

WHITE OAK New River Smokeless Steam and Domestic Coals are sold guaranteed to meet the most exacting specifications.

Mine Run

Domestic (egg and lump)

Stoker

Smithing



White Oak Coal Co.

Offices:

MACDONALD, W. Va.

2 Rector Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor
J. M. WOOLLEY.....Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union.....4.00
Single Copies......10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Applicant for Membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations.
Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921

Effective Publicity.

Elsewhere in this edition we are publishing four of the half-page advertisements that we ran in the Charlotte daily papers in order to let the people of this section know the real facts in connection with the strike.

In June the strikers had the best of the situation by reason of having misrepresented conditions and the causes of the strike.

Having an abiding faith in the force of public sentiment we began a campaign to set before the people true facts before the people and as the publicity campaign progressed the false position of the strike leaders was exposed and the strike began to go to pieces.

There were other advertisements than those we are reproducing and we also managed to have a series run, by the Merchants' Association, showing a comparison of retail prices this year and last year but the four that we are reproducing give an idea of the class of publicity used.

The foreign organizers depend upon misrepresentation and falsehoods, and have found them successful with the mill operatives and to some extent with the public.

When the manufacturers have a just cause there is no better way of winning a fight than to use advertising space in daily papers for the purpose of placing the true facts before the public.

The power of public sentiment as aroused by our series of half page advertisements broke the Charlotte-Concord-Kannapolis strike.

Union Annaniases.

Sarah Conboy, secretary of the United Textile Workers, has given an interview to New York papers stating that their has been no settlement of the Charlotte-Concord-Kannapolis strike and that the strike is progressing very satisfactorily to union officials. The reason that the United Textile Workers are trying to make it appear that the strike is still on is that they are conducting a campaign among the labor unions of the North, particularly those in Pennsylvania, and getting funds ostensibly for the support of the strikers in this section.

The bunch of parasites and grafters who caused this strike are not satisfied with taking a sum, estimated at \$250,000, from the operatives of this section but are now gathering a large harvest which will in all probability stay in their pockets as did the dues paid by the operatives in this section.

Thos. F. McMahon deserted the strikers at the most critical moment of the strike and has devoted his time to collecting a harvest "on behalf of" but not "for" the strikers. If the cotton mill operatives who were misled into the strike, knew how much of the money contributed to their support had never reached them there would be real trouble for somebody.

Members of the "nigger local" which was organized by John Deane, state that at one meeting that worthy organizer was accused of having appropriated to his own use the initiation fees of more than forty members and that when he gathered in

all the money in the union treasury under the plea of its being "needed" at the North, they quit paying dues. They were evidently not quite as big dupes as their white brothers.

Our section has yielded a rich harvest for an organization that had lost its hold in New England and otherwise would have died.

Business Managers Dying Hard.

The business managers of the textile union at Charlotte and Concord are working hard to keep up at least an appearance of a strike and thereby keep their salaries going for as long a time as possible.

The business managers draw salaries of \$35 to \$45 per week and do no other work than collect the members dues and pass them on to Thos. F. McMahon and his gang.

The idea of living in idleness on the daily labor of other people appeals strongly to them and although they know that their jobs are almost over and that they will soon have to go to work, they are endeavoring to extend the time as much as possible.

While 90 per cent of the mill operatives have learned how badly they have been fooled and have gone to work, the business managers have gathered a small band of malcontents and are using them as a pretext for continuing to take unto themselves \$35 to \$45 of the union funds each week.

The Cotton Scare.

Several weeks ago we predicted the greatest scare over a scarcity of cotton that has occurred in the history of the textile industry.

Even earlier than we expected the scare has begun and those who looked upon cotton as hopeless are now talking of 20 and 25-cent cotton and a few are talking of the return of the 40-cent price.

We would not dare to predict a price for cotton and we feel that the present movement has gone almost too fast to hold, but we still maintain that there is going to be a real scare over a scarcity of cotton.

It now appears that the 1921 crop will be about 7,500,000 bales or approximately the amount of the normal exports of cotton.

In order to get the amount that will be needed by the mills, all of this year's crop must be gotten away from the farmers and also 5,000,000 bales of the carryover of 8,500,000 bales, which has been carried through recent severe depression.

Hester shows that 4,000,000 bales of the carryover is still in the hands of the farmer and we can not believe that he will readily turn loose after having fought to hold it this long a time.

Enough cotton will undoubtedly come out, but we can not say at what price, to supply the mills this fiscal year and the real scare that we predict is going to come when we consider the 1922 crop.

Will the farmers who had judgment enough to reduce their acreage 28 per cent this year sacrifice the opportunity of extremely high prices by planting a record-breaking acreage next year?

Is there any assurance that a large acreage, if planted, will produce a large yield for 1922?

The speculators always make anticipation worse than realization and we predict a real cotton scare even if the actual scarcity of cotton does not occur.

Texas exported 3,200,000 bales last year and was expected to export at least 3,750,000 bales this year but with a crop of not over 2,250,000 bales it will be necessary for the exporters to come to the Carolinas for their needs and that situation may cause a much higher basis than usual.

High Cotton the Salvation of the South.

The farmers could not get credit last spring and therefore the present crop has been raised upon less credit than any in recent years.

If the farmers get an average of 20 cents for this crop they will receive \$700,000,000 in addition to \$400,000,000 for the portion of last year's crop that is still in their hands.

The proceeds of this cotton amounting to more than \$1,000,000,000, is going to be for the most part ready money and is going to bring prosperity back to our section.

A New York banker said several months ago that the South had, in the recent decline, lost its working capital and could not get back on its feet until it received a fair price for one crop of cotton.

We believe that our "working capital" is on its way home.

Too Much Gold.

There is a fable in China that many thousand years ago, the people of one province became tired of working and decided that they would pray to their God for a shower of gold.

The fable goes that they all stopped work and prayed for days and that there came a shower of gold that covered the land.

Most of them rushed to gather the gold and filled their cellars and garrets with it but a few wise men planted wheat while the others gathered gold. Those who gathered gold could not eat it and as few had wheat to sell it came to pass that

for every grain of wheat a piece of gold had to be paid and in time those who planted wheat owned all the gold and those who had gathered the gold were receiving wages for toiling in the wheat fields of the wise men.

There is a lesson in that old fable for the socialists, but its real lesson is beginning to stand out clearly before the thinking men of this country.

The United States has today almost a "corner" on the world's supply of gold. Treasury reports recently showed more than \$3,000,000,000 or one-third of the entire stock of precious metal on the entire globe, is on American soil.

With this enormous stock of gold in our possession the truth is dawning that we have more gold than is good for us if, as a nation we want to maintain the integrity of the gold standard. Financiers are disturbed. Government fiscal experts say that the powerful position of the American dollar in international exchange is draining other countries of gold and it is flowing to America to pay for merchandise.

Already there are predictions of "gold inflation" which by inverse terms means a reduction of the buying power of the gold dollar and then like the wise men in the old Chinese fable, the foreign countries will be able to get back their gold with a comparatively small amount of goods. The situation is by no means healthy.

Australian Textile Buyers in Chicago

Chicago, Ill.—An increasing number of Australian buyers of textile goods have been in the Chicago market within recent weeks. These Australian business men are in this market to make connections to secure dry goods and general merchandise direct from manufacturers and wholesalers. In addition there have been buyers from Mexico and West Indian points, who are interested in hosiery, silk goods and shoes. P. W. Kunning, foreign tared advisor of the Chicago Association of Commerce, states that in addition to the presence of these buyers there have been numerous inquiries by mail disclosing the fact that foreign buyers are striving to reduce distribution costs by dealing direct with manufacturers and jobbers, thereby eliminating the middleman. Chicago houses are paying especial attention to those foreign buyers and anticipate a growing business with the markets they represent.

Textile Imports Increased in July.

Imports of textiles during the month of July showed an increase over June, while exports showed a reaction from the gain reported in June over May, according to detailed import and export statistics issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Exports of manufactures of wool showed a violent slump as compared with the previous month, while imports of both manufactures and raw wool slightly increased. Exports of silk manufacturers during July were much above those for June, although as compared with exports for July, 1920, still remain adverse.

Imports of manufacturers of silk also showed an increase over the preceding month, but a decrease as compared with the same month last year.

Cotton exports were practically the same during July as during June this year, but were far below such exports during July last year. Exports of knit goods also show a heavy decline.

Cotton imports showed an increase during July as compared with the preceding month, while on the other hand cotton cloths, by the same comparison, showed a decline.

Textiles for Canada Must Show Country of Origin.

By the Customs Tariff Amendment Act, 1921, the Canadian customs tariff of 1907 has been amended by provisions requiring the marking on imported goods the name of the country of origin in English or in French. "Made in U. S. A." is accepted as designating the source of goods made in the United States. Raw or semi-manufactured materials are exempted from these provisions.

The manner of marking various sorts of merchandise is outlined in the amendment act, of which the following paragraphs refer to textiles:

"14. Fabric gloves are, in the opinion of the department, capable of being marked without injury either by stamping or by means of gummed labels on the inside of the wrist where the brand or trade-mark usually appears.

"15. Hosiery may be so marked upon the foot where the brand or trade-mark usually appears.

"16. Cloth and material in the web or roll capable of being marked without injury shall be so marked with indication of country of origin upon each three yards thereof, and in case of carpets upon each five yards thereof."

Rhode Island Textile Industry on Nearly Full Time.

Providence, R. I.—The woolen and worsted industry of Rhode Island, having slowly recovered from the depression of last fall and winter, today is said to be operating at very close to 100 per cent capacity. It has been operating at nearly that percentage now for seven weeks. As to the future, manufacturers are optimistic.

Working on spring line samples, mills are continuing their production of fall lines and sandwiching in staple lines. Business in goods for immediate delivery continues remarkably good, according to reports from all woolen and worsted centers in the state. Practically all serge mills are declared behind in delivery and are making every effort to catch up before the situation has a chance to change.

Bleached Goods!

(SELLING POINTS No. 31)

Old time competition
and price-cutting to secure trade
is coming in again.

Peroxide-bleached goods cost
no more but need not be sold at
cut prices.

They are white without weakening—
permanently white—elastic
and soft.

Peroxide Advice Free to Mills.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

NEW YORK

Bobbins and Spools

True-running
Warp Bobbins
a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.
Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Greenville, S.C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Lebanon, Tenn.—R. D. Powell and associates are planning the erection of a blanket mill. The proposed mill will be 60x110 with concrete floor.

Monroe, N. C.—It is reported that the Icemorlee Mills are planning to erect a weave shed and install 100 looms. At present the company manufactures yarn only.

Batesville, S. C.—A number of Greenville mill men, headed by J. W. Thackston, have purchased the prospect Mill here, a plant of 3,000 spindles, which was formerly owned by McMillan C. King, president, and E. J. Dechamps, secretary and treasurer.

Columbus, Ga.—After being closed down for some time, due to general business depression and consequent lack of demand for cotton goods, the Mitchell Hosiery Mills began operations again last Monday and will run the mill on full time. Trade conditions are improving and the situation has cleared up considerably within the past few weeks and a good season is anticipated.

A. Straus, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the Mitchell Mills, is now in New York, and reports that conditions are improving daily and he is much encouraged by the outlook.

Anderson, S. C.—B. B. Gossett, a well-known mill man, who is president of the Riverside Manufacturing Company and the Toxaway Mills, of Anderson, was made general manager of the Panola Mill of this city at a meeting of the board of directors. He will assume charge at once.

WALLS

for

OFFICES
COMMUNITY HOUSES
COTTAGES

Strong—Attractive to the
eye—Vermin Proof

Use Southern Gypsum
Co. Plasters

Address

Southern Gypsum Co.
—INC.—
North Holston, Va.

E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
and CITY PLANNER

MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

MEES & MEES ENGINEERS

Transmission Lines, Municipal Improvements
Highway Engineering

Steam and Water Power Plants

Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision of Construction
Third Floor Kinney Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



CHICAGO
1526 S. Wabash Avenue

The CHICAGO APPROVED PORTABLE WATCHMAN'S CLOCK

with its special Waltham movement, its lock stations and its superior quality throughout, is especially desirable for mills and factories and for either in-door or out-door patrol.

Write for Catalogue

Chicago Watchman's Clock Works

NEW YORK
9 Church Street



What more need we say
—than—
Charlotte Clean Quality
Trouble Free
Leather Belting.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

It is understood that Mr. Gossett will continue to reside in Anderson, and will make visits to Greenwood as necessity demands in order to look after the interests of the Panola Mill. C. W. D. Halsey, of New York, and B. B. Gossett were added to the board of directors at the same meeting.

Journal of Commerce Places Cotton Condition at 55.1 Per Cent.

New York, Aug. 30.—From the usual monthly survey into cotton crop conditions undertaken by The Journal of Commerce, it will be seen that August, 1921, has been a month of extremely severe deterioration. Since the date of the last report, July 31, percentage condition has sustained a reduction of no less than 12.7 per cent to 55.1 per cent.

This figure represents the opinions of nearly 1,800 special correspondents of The Journal of Commerce, under an average date of August 24, and compares with a per cent condition of 67.8 last month, 72.6 per cent a year ago and a 10-year average of 69.9. It is in fact the lowest level for the month of August for any year since 1901. Nothing even approaching this sensationally low figure has been recorded in the 20 years covered by these reports, excepting in the month of October, 1919, when there was a drop to 48.1 per cent. In that year, however, the condition stood at 64.9 per cent.

Community Fair to Be Held at Victor Mills.

Greer, S. C.—Victor Mills is to have a large community fair on October 8. At a recent meeting of the promoters the various committees

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.

Richmond, Va.
Supplying Cotton Mills with
Water for 30 Years

Picker Sticks

Spools

Skewers

Binders

Loom Supplies

Ivey M'fg Co.

Hickory, N. C.

were appointed, and every one is enthusiastic over the prospects. The school will have an exhibition every phase of the mill work will be represented. There will be an immense parade in which every citizen in the village will participate. A number of floats will be used, automobiles will be decorated and a big brass band will furnish the music.

Promote Safety in Gastonia Mills.

Gastonia, N. C.—In order to insure greater safety for the textile employees and further protect from injury and death through accident, Emmet O'Brien, safety organizer for Maryland Casualty Company, of Baltimore, has inaugurated a system of organized safety work and organized 18 safety organizations in the mills of Gastonia and the immediate vicinity.

Mr. O'Brien effected the organization of safety committees at each of these mills and awarded a number of prizes to employees whom he found had worked in the mills for an unusually long period of time without accident. Each committee is headed by the superintendent of the mill and includes a chairman, a secretary and a safety inspector. The committees hold meetings at regular intervals to discuss safety problems, distribute among the workers and do everything possible to safeguard the workers.

Charged With Labor Law Violation.

New Orleans.—V. H. Elsas, general manager for the Fulton Bag & Cotton Company, was charged with violating the State labor laws in an affidavit filed in the City Criminal Court by Frank Ed Wood, Louisiana labor commissioner.

Mr. Elsas, according to the affidavit, in employing a man named J. D. Lowry, had him to sign a contract by which he agreed, if he resigned or was discharged before the expiration of the contract, he would forfeit five full days' pay.

Such a contract, according to Commissioner Wood, is contrary to the law and a violation calling for a penalty of 30 to 60 days in jail or a fine of \$25 to \$100.

Mills Seeking Reduction of Tax Assessments.

Raleigh, N. C.—Five cotton mills in Cabarrus not related to the Cannon group are asking the state board of

assessments against their property, and the board has fixed September 6 as the date for the hearing.

The mills have submitted no figures, it was stated at the office of Revenue Commissioner Watts, but they are kicking against the local assessments just as the Cannon Mills have been protesting the restoration of old "revaluation" figures against their mills. The five mills complaining are the Locke and Hart-sell Mills, Brancord Manufacturing Company, Brown Manufacturing Company and the Roberts Manufacturing Company.

It is probable that a decision will be handed down by the board in the Cannon appeal prior to the hearing.

and if it is adverse to the mills and favorable to the county there is little chance that the other protests will be pushed. If the board, however, permits the Cannon Mills to take a 25 per cent reduction on the 1920 figures certified by the State Tax Commission, the other mills will ask for downward adjustments in like manner.

Changes Name to Standard Cotton Mills.

The Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C., which changed hands some time ago, as noted, have been reorganized under the name of the Standard Cotton Mills. The company is capitalized at \$200,000, the officers being J. S. Lawson, president and general manager; J. B. Norwood, vice president; R. C. Jones, secretary and treasurer. The mill has 9,264 spindles and 194 broad looms, making wide sheetings.

Loose Freight Car Hits Mill Building

Fort Mill, S. C.—The upper front corner of mill No. 4 of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company was demolished in a collision caused by a switching train of the Southern Railway Company, a box car in front of the engine having left the track at a point within a few feet of the corner wall as the train was proceeding on the siding to the mill. In this corner is located the cornerstone of the structure, relaid about four years ago, and this stone was loosened by the shock but not displaced. While operatives were near the point on the inside of the mill and brick fell around them on the machinery, no one was injured.

Now!

is when you want your supplies or you would not place the order. We ship order same day received or tell you why

GREENVILLE TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Electrical Supplies

Stock Complete

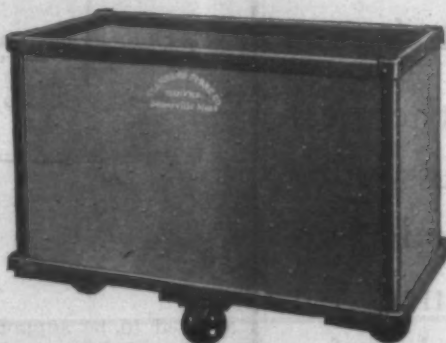
NEW PATTERN

STEEL CLAD HARD FIBRE TRUCKS

with continuous angle and bottom corner construction, and one-piece steel bottom band.

TRIAL MEANS SATISFACTION

NO
WASTE
Seamless
Cans
Oval
Cans
Gill Cans
Barrels
Taper
Baskets



Plain
HARD
Fibre
Cars
Cumber
Boxes
Doffing
Boxes
Bobbin
Boxes
Self-oiling
truck
wheels

More Particulars Upon Application

25 Miller Street

Standard Fibre Co.

Somerville, Mass.

Screw Machine Products

for Textile Mills and allied Industries. We make Special Shaped turnings in steel or brass.

Send samples or Blue Prints for quotations. Please state quantities ordered.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island

DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles, Enamelled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treasurer

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

VOGEL

PATENTED

Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.
Strong hard wood seat.
Heavy riveted tank.
Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

Joseph A. Vogel Co.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



SACO-LOWELL SERVICE

Charlotte Repair Shop

You cannot expect to get the best results from your cards unless your flats and lickerins are in good condition. We have maintained for years in Charlotte, N. C., a shop for reclothing flats and rewinding lickerins. We use either Sykes Bros. or Ashworth Bros. Clothing and our own Point Hardened Lickerin Wire.

Let us prove our Service.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Stop-Motion for Twister-Frames.

Everett E. Heafner, Lincolnton, N. C., has invented a new and useful improvement in stop-motions for twister-frames, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

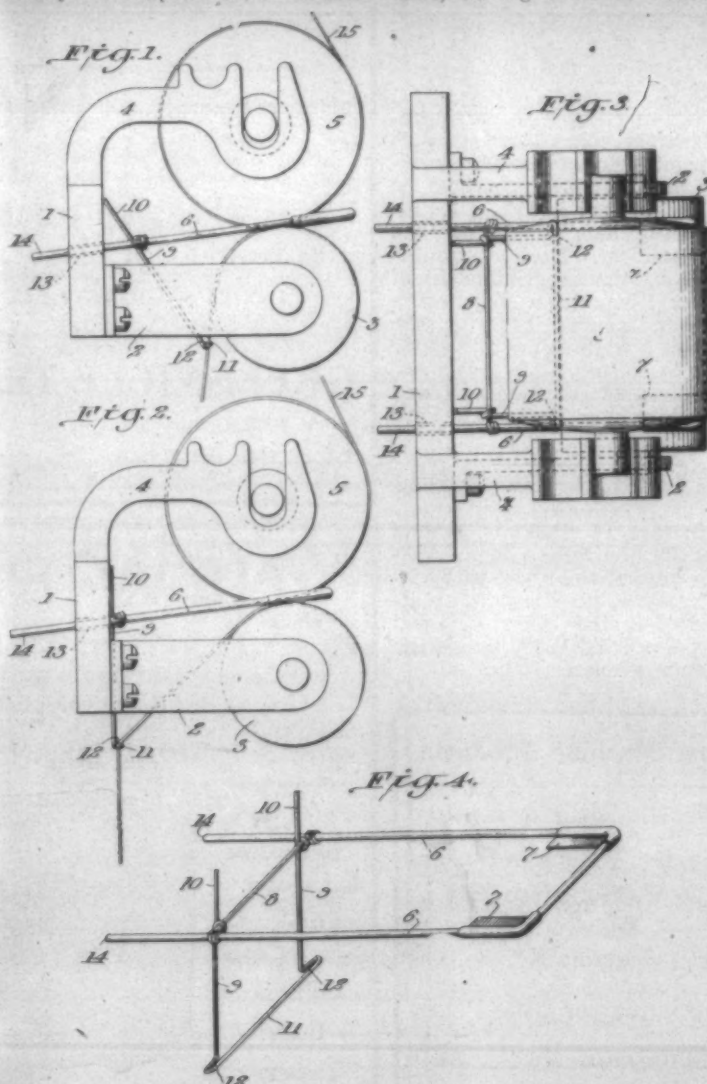
This invention relates to an improvement in attachments for spinning machinery, especially twisting frames, by which the rotation of the top roll is arrested by means of an arresting device rendered operative upon the breaking of the yarn or thread.

The invention consists of a stop motion for twister frames and the like, comprising, preferably a substantially U-shaped wire frame

proceed now to explain and finally claim.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is an end elevation showing the stop motion mechanism in position when the thread or yarn is running. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the parts in position when the stop motion has become operative to stop the upper roll. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the parts shown in the position illustrated in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the stop motion detached.

For illustrative purposes, I have shown a portion 1 of a twister frame, having arms or brackets 2



adapted to be supported at an upward and forward incline on the twister frame, or some stationary part of the mechanism, and between the upper and lower rolls, and having a swinging or pendent drop wire pivotally supported on the frame and interposed in the path of travel of the thread or yarn and adapted to be so engaged by the thread or yarn as to render the U-frame ineffective to stop the upper roll as long as the thread or yarn is running, and adapted to render said frame effective to stop the upper roll whenever the thread or yarn breaks; a preferred feature of the invention being the provision of a drop wire which will engage the broken end or break a slack thread and prevent it from interfering with the other threads or yarn, as I will

in which is supported a lower roll 3, and arms or brackets 4 in which is supported the upper or feed roll 5, all substantially as usual.

The stop motion comprises a frame 6, substantially U-shape in plain view, having its corners provided with the friction tongues 7, and its free ends connected by a cross-bar 8 from which last depends the drop-wire 9. This drop-wire has the protruding ends 10 extending above the frame 6, and the connecting cross-bar 11 at its bottom, and opposite said cross-bar are the lateral extensions 12 formed with notches which serve to catch the end of a broken thread or yarn or a slack thread or yarn and hold it from flying out and becoming entangled with other threads or other

(Continued on Page 26.)

REMEDYING DYEHOUSE TROUBLES

(Continued From Page 11)

is scarcely penetrated at all by the dye liquor. This will give an unlevel dyeing. The average mill owner knows the capacity claimed for the machines he has and a little experience will show how much they actually will handle properly.

CASE NO. 2—BUNDLES OF GOODS NOT UNTIED—STRINGS AROUND GOODS

If a bundle of goods is placed in the dye-liquor without having been well opened up an unlevel dyeing will result in that bundle. A grayish band will be seen at the point where the goods were held by the tie. The dye has not been able to penetrate and an unlevel dyeing is the result.

CASE NO. 3—NON-UNIFORM YARN

Sometimes goods are seen that have clearly marked "bands" around them. These will be made a half inch to several inches of one depth of shade, and other bands of other depths of shade. This is caused by non-uniform yarn and is no fault of the dye house force or of the dye. It is caused in the knitting room and the remedy for it is to be sure that the yarn used is all the same. Yarns made from different grades of cotton or from the same grades but from different localities and mills will take the dye in varying degrees of efficiency. Heavy boiling will sometimes remedy this defect.

This can be illustrated by an exaggerated example:

Make up a sample stocking using combed yarn for a number of courses, then change to carded yarn for a number of courses, then change to mercerized yarn for a number of course. You can easily imagine how the piece would look when dyed.

CASE NO. 4—UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF HEAT IN MACHINE

This does not often cause trouble on sulphur black, but it can, under certain conditions.

Suppose we are dyeing in a machine that has a single steam inlet at one end of the machine. If the machine is long or large, this one steam inlet will heat the water nearest it, much hotter than the water at the far end of the machine. In this way the goods in the hottest end get the best penetration and the best dyeing. Those in the far end appearing weaker when the dyeing is completed. The remedy is to tap in other steam inlets.

CASE NO. 5—MIXING REDYES AND GREY GOODS

When this is done in the dye bath it is only natural that the goods already having some color on them will dye heavier in shade than those that started in the grey. It is best to handle redyes in a dyeing separate from the grey goods. By redyes I include the usual redyes secured from cordovan, navy and sulphur black dyeings and also those bleached goods that were not satisfactory as bleaches.

(Continued Next Week)

July Edition

Clark's
Directory of
Southern
Textile
Mills

\$2.00

Bosson & Lane

Manufacturers of

B&L Anti-Chlorine, the Dependable Neutralizing
Agent for Chlorine in Cotton
Bleaching

Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Jacques Wolf & Company

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
PASSAIC, N. J.

Finishing and Sizing Preparations for Cotton

BLEACHING OIL
Kier Boil Assistant

ANTISTAIN

CREAM SOFTENER

ALIZARINE ASSISTANTS

HYDROSULPHITE
For Stripping and Dis-
charge Printing

MONOPOLE OIL
Reg. Trade Mark No. 70991

VISIT OUR BOOTHS No. 828—830—832, Seventh National Chemical
Exposition, 8th Coast Artillery Armory, New York, Week of Sept. 12th.

Would You Like to Save

20% in the Operating Cost of your power
plant and increase the steaming efficiency
of your boilers 50%?

There is concrete evidence that **STATES**
Sectional Grates are doing this for other
manufacturers and have paid for themselves
in thirty days.

Let us prove it to you on a thirty-day trial.

Eureka Iron Works, Inc.
Lincolnton, N. C.

The Mechanical Weather Man

Says

"Weather may come
and weather may go,
But Carrier makes
weather whether or not!"



Carrier Engineering Corporation

39 Cortlandt St., New York N.Y.

Boston Buffalo Philadelphia Chicago

Automatic, Guaranteed
AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT
for
Humidifying, Heating, Cooling, Ventilating
and Purifying

Literature upon request

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: **Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.**

R. F. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.



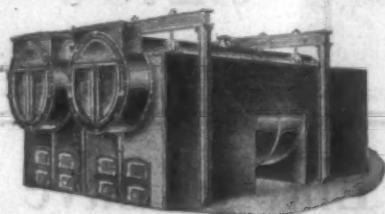
Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.



WATER TUBE and TUBULAR BOILERS

TOWERS and TANKS. STORAGE TANKS

STRUCTURAL STEEL and PLATE WORK

The Walsh & Weidner Boiler Company
Chattanooga, Tenn.

New York
New Orleans
Memphis

Havana
San Francisco
Jacksonville

IF YOUR SPINNING IS NOT PERFECT, WE CAN IMPROVE IT

National Ring Traveler Company

Providence, R. I.

C. D. TAYLOR, Gaffney, S. C. C. D. PEASELEY, Charlotte, N. C.
SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES:

Why a Morse Silent Chain

The Morse silent chain is used because of its superiority based on the design of the exclusive "rocker-joint" construction, the very highest grade of material and heat treatment, the extreme accuracy in manufacturing and the engineering assistance in the designing of textile drives by engineers trained in this particular line and backed by the long standing reputation of the MORSE CHAIN COMPANY.

DO YOU KNOW about the MORSE Line Shaft Drive, The MORSE Spinning Frame Drive?

Write for Booklets

Send for INFORMATION Address NEAREST Office
FACTS will Surprise You



Morse Chain Co.

Ithaca, N. Y.



ASSISTANCE FREE

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 404 Commercial Bank Building

Cleveland
Chicago
Baltimore
Boston
New York

Detroit
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
San Francisco

Atlanta
Montreal
Minneapolis
St. Louis

"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our
Efficiency, Durability and Service

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE
7th National Exposition of Chemical Industries
8th Coast Artillery Armory, NEW YORK
Week of Sept. 12th



Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER
Greenville, S. C.

The humid atmosphere in textile mills causes employees to consume large quantities of water. These employees require cool water supplied in a sanitary manner—the "old tin cup" won't do.

A PURO Cooler with its Sanitary Fountain is the logical dispenser of Pure Cool Drinking water.

We are holding a copy of catalog for you—may we send it?

Made only by the

PURO SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAIN CO.,

Haydenville, Mass.

Textile Products Show.

Greenville, S. C.—Applications for space for the Textile Products Show are being received in increasing numbers and the management of the enterprise are very much encouraged over the outlook.

Arrangements for entertaining the visitors are going forward rapidly. Comstock's orchestra has been engaged to furnish music for the occasion. The reception committee, of which E. F. Woodside is chairman, will arrange receptions and dances for visitors.

The entertainment committee, of which Major William F. Robertson is chairman, is going to have something unique in the way of colored minstrels, giving real old time Southern songs and plantation melodies.

The "Dixie Restaurant" will be different from anything ever attempted here. It will be under the direction of Mrs. E. Y. Millhouse and Mrs. C. W. Crosby. These ladies have a reputation for cookery and have engaged some of the famous old-timers in the way of negro cooks to prepare the palatable dishes that can be found practically nowhere except in this section of the country.

Mrs. B. T. Whitmire will decorate the hall, using garlands, smilax, Spanish moss and other Southern materials.

An express office will be opened in the building by both express companies and all incoming shipments will be delivered from the railway station to the building. After

the show outgoing shipments will be handled in the same manner. Telegraph and telephone offices will be opened in the building.

All the committees are beginning to hold group meetings. The housing committee particularly is getting ready to take care of thirty to forty thousand visitors during the week.

An invitation will be extended to every dry goods merchant in the United States through the national organizations.

Civil Service Position for Textile Assistant.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for textile assistant, qualified as slasher. Vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year, and in positions requiring similar qualifications, at these or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination. Both men and women may enter this examination. The appointee will have charge of a modern slasher entirely automatic and equipped with regulators, producing sized yarns in accordance with an extensive experimental program.

Applicants must have had at least five years' experience as slasher hand. Applicants should at once apply for form 132, stating the title of examination desired, to the Civil Service Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

Starch

ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY are the watchwords today. Modern mill men who hold to this motto are discarding ordinary, imperfectly refined starches and selecting those special types best suited for their individual conditions.

Some desire increased weight, all need increased strength and better weaving qualities for the warp. You know the result you seek.

We know and can provide the proper type of STARCH

400 Mill

Eagle ★★★

Famous N

Eagle ★★

500 Mill

Eagle ★

C.P. Special

Eagle ★★★★★

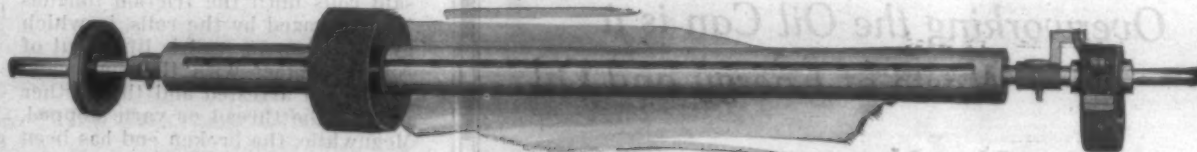
Blue River Crystal

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
NEW YORK

Southern Office: GREENVILLE, S. C.

Starch

Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds

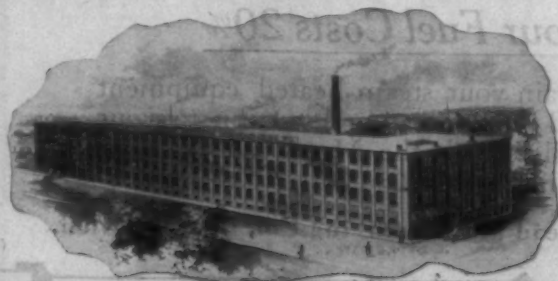


Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. Terryberry, 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

Established 1868



Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

44 AND 46 VINE STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.

Manufacturers of

CARD CLOTHING

Cylinder Fillets

Doffer Fillets

Stripper Fillets

Burnisher Fillets

Stripper Sheets

Emery Fillets

Napper Clothing

Hand Cards

Top Flats Reclothed

Steel Twin-wire Heddles

All Sizes and Nos. Wire

Card Clothing Mounting Machines

Traverse and Roller Grinders

all accessory

supplies for the Cards

We furnish expert men with machines for mounting our Card Clothing

Please transmit orders directly to
Southern Offices.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

E. M. TERRYBERRY, Sou. Agent

1126 Healey Building Phone Ivy 2571
ATLANTA, GA.

60 MILLION DOLLARS FOR 8 LITTLE TRADEMARKS

Do you know the reputed value of the words "Uneeda Biscuit"? One million dollars a letter? Royal Baking Powder, they say is worth \$8,000,000.00. Mennen's, \$10,000,000; Spearmint, \$7,000,000.00; Kodak, \$5,000,000.00; Coca-Cola, \$5,000,000.00; Quaker Oats, \$10,000,000.00; Gorham, \$2,000,000.00—a total of \$60,000,000.00.

Some day there will be a textile manufacturer or manufacturers who will own equally valuable trademarks. There will be others with trademarks worth over \$100,000.00.

Who will own these trademarks? Manufacturers who know the business worth of the public's good will. They are beginning today to go out aggressively after that good will by putting their trademarks on their woollens, hosiery, underwear, silks, etc., etc.

To executives who want to know more about the possibilities of trade development thru trademark development, we will be glad to give, without obligation, the benefit of our experience. And we will be glad to show you samples of trademarks applied on goods with Kaumagraph Dry Trademark Transfers—the practical, economical and efficient method of trademarking.

KAUMAGRAPH COMPANY

Established 1903 209 West 38th Street, New York
Boston Chicago Philadelphia Hamilton, Ont.



Kaumagraph
(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)
(Dry) Transfers

NON-FLUID OIL

Overworking the Oil Can is a
Waste of Energy and Oil

Use Non-wasting



and get better, more positive, more constant lubrication, with fewer oilings.

It's all because NON-FLUID OIL is made so that it won't drip or spatter—it just stays in the bearings and lubricates—lasting several times as long as liquid oil.

And no more oil stains—lubricant in the bearings is not staining good cotton. Less trouble and lower expense to the mill results from the use of NON-FLUID OIL.

We have a sample ready to be sent to you—just send name and address.

**New York & New Jersey
Lubricant Co.**

401 Broadway NEW YORK
Sou. Agent LEWIS W. THOMASON Charlotte, N.C.

Ample Stocks at Our Branches
Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta, Ga. New Orleans, La.



Stop Motion for Twister Frame.

(Continued from Page 22.)

parts of the machinery. As shown, this drop wire is made in one piece, and the notched portions may be formed by looping the lower ends of the parallel members in line with the cross-bar 11, as shown in Fig. 4. However, the notched extensions may be omitted if desired.

The frame 1 is provided with holes 13 arranged at an incline and slightly below the upper surface of the lower roll 3, to receive the ends 14 of the frame 6 and thereby hold said frame between the upper and lower rolls, at a forward and upward tilt or incline, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The operation would seem to be obvious, but 15 may represent a thread or yarn wrapped once or more around the upper roll 5 and passing thence over the lower roll 3 and to the rear of said roll and engaging the cross bar 11 of the drop wire, as the said thread or wire passes to the receiving member, whatever it may be, below the lower with the roll. As soon, however, as the thread or yarn breaks, then the roll. So long as the thread or yarn passing over the cross-bar 11 is intact, the stop motion frame 6 stands out of stopping contact with the roll, because the pull of the thread or yarn on the cross-bar 11 tends to draw the cross-bar 11 toward the lower roll and to cause the ends 10 of the frame 6 to push against the frame 1 and thereby force and hold the frame out of operative contact draft on the stop motion ceases; the drop wire drops from the forwardly inclined position shown in Fig. 1 to the vertical position shown in Fig. 2 and the stop motion frame is then subject to gravity and the rotation of the rolls, and is drawn in between said rolls until the friction tongues 7 are engaged by the rolls, in which event, the upper roll is lifted out of rolling contact with the lower and its motion arrested and the further feed of the thread or yarn stopped. Meanwhile, the broken end has been caught in one or the other of the notched extensions 12 of the drop wire, as indicated in Fig. 2, and held from becoming entangled with other threads or parts of the machine and in easy position and reach to be tied by the operative. As soon as the thread or yarn is tied and released, it presses against the cross-bar of the drop wire and acts to restore

the stop motion to the position shown in Fig. 1, that is to say, with the friction tongues withdrawn from between the rolls, and the twisting operation thereupon is renewed. Thus the action of the stop motion is automatic, both for stopping the machine and for starting it again, after the accident has been repaired.

Among the advantages incident to this invention, it is noted that the stop motion has only a very slight projection, if any, beyond the front of the rolls, and consequently is out of the way of the operative attending the machine. Practically the whole of the device is at the rear of the rolls. Further, it is to be noted that the operation of the stop motion is practically instantaneous, thereby stopping the thread or yarn from making lap-ups and avoiding waste. The end of a broken thread or yarn will not catch or become entangled with the running end, since the drop wire snatches the thread backward. There is no occasion for the operative to raise the top roll from the bottom roll. The device will not cut the yarn or scratch the rolls and does not need any adjustment after it has been put on the frame. Moreover, the device will stop the top roll when the band or tape that runs the bobbin becomes broken or slack. By the use of my device, an operative may tend several machines. There are no eyes to be threaded and the only attention required by the operative is to see that a broken thread or yarn is tied behind the cross-bar of the drop wire. There is very little if any wear on the rolls, since the tongues only engage the corners of the rolls, while the constant pull of the yarn or thread on the cross-bar lifts the device from the bottom roll sufficiently to afford only very little friction between the two.

French Bar Imported Textile Machinery.

Representatives of the French government in Paris have affirmed rumors that the French mills have been advised not to import foreign textile machinery. French officials state that this is only a precautionary measure brought about by the present position of exchange. Apart from the advice not to import textile machinery, no steps have been taken to prevent the entry of such machinery.

Reduce Your Fuel Costs 20%

Drain your steam-heated equipment and return the condensation to your boilers with the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System.

Morehead Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.

DEPARTMENT T



Morehead
"BACK-TO-BOILER-SYSTEM"

(28)

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was a strong and steady demand for cotton goods last week and prices took a sharp upturn on the last two days. The advances possibly discouraged some buyers, but on the whole there was a continuance of the confidence that has been evident for the past two weeks. Spinners are holding their prices very firmly. The stronger position of raw cotton, with much talk of an even shorter cotton crop than has yet been forecast, predictions of an imminent shortage in some lines of cotton goods and reports of marked improvement in textile centers throughout the country formed the basis of a very optimistic feeling in the markets. On Friday and Saturday Southern spinners advanced their prices on an average of about two cents a pound. Market reports Saturday stated that conditions were almost hysterical and that owing to the wide variation of prices it was almost impossible to quote prices that really represented the market. Both weavers and knitters were in the market for yarns. While the bulk of the demand was for spot and nearby shipment, there was plenty of evidence that the demand is steadily broadening and that spinners are sufficiently encouraged to believe it unwise to sell far ahead at current prices.

Some buyers claimed to be able to get yarns under the quoted prices, but these were exceptions and the fact remains that the cotton yarn market is now in the strongest position seen in many months and that the industry is getting on a strong,

healthy basis. Market sentiment for the most part is that the outlook for a greatly enlarged demand for cotton yarns is very favorable and that textile lines as a whole may be expected to show steady improvement from now on.

Prices were quoted at the end of the weeks as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
6s to 10s	22 @ 23	2-ply 26s	28 @ 30
12s to 14s	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2	2-ply 30s	32 @ 33
2-ply 20s	27 @	2-ply 50s	58 @
Southern Two Ply Skeins.			
6s to 10s	22 @	36	40 @
10s to 12s	23 1/2 @ 24	40s	43 @ 48
14s	25 @	50s	58 @
16s	25 1/2 @ 26	60s	68 @
18s	26 1/2 @ 26		
24s	27 @ 28		
26s	28 @ 29		
30s	31 @ 32		
Southern Single Chain Warps.			
6s to 12s	22 1/2 @	24s	28 1/2 @ 29
14s	23 1/2 @	26s	29 @ 30
16s	24 @	30s	30 @ 31
20s	25 @	40s	41 @
22s	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2		
Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s	23 @	20s	26 1/2 @ 27
10s	23 1/2 @	22s	27 1/2 @
12s	24 @	24s	28 1/2 @
14s	24 1/2 @	26s	29 1/2 @
16s	24 1/2 @ 25	30s	32 @
Southern Frame Cones.			
6s	23 @	22s	26 @
10s	23 @ 24	24s	27 @
12s	23 @ 24 1/2	26s	28 @
14s	24 @	30s	28 @
16s	24 1/2 @	30s extra	33 @
18s	25 @	40s	45 @
Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 30s	50 @	2-ply 60s	78 @ 80
2-ply 36s	58 @	2-ply 70s	85 @ 90
2-ply 40s	60 @	2-ply 80s	1.00 @ 1.05
2-ply 50s	67 @ 68		
Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s	35 @	28s	46 @
12s	36 @	30s	48 @
14s	37 @	32s	52 @
16s	38 @	34s	54 @
18s	39 @	36s	55 @
20s	40 @	40s	59 @
22s	41 @	50s	68 @
24s	42 @	60s	82 @
26s	44 @		

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice-Pres. Jno. J. George, 2nd V.-Pres.
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

Mauney-Steel Company COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER
237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

CATLIN & COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Commission Merchants
Cotton Piece Goods and Cotton Yarns

SOUTHERN OFFICE
903 Commercial Bank Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

J. SPENCER TURNER COMPANY COTTON CLOTHS AND YARNS

56 Worth Street
NEW YORK

Boston Chicago Philadelphia Reading
Amsterdam Hamilton, Can. Manchester, Eng.

SOUTHERN OFFICE, 910-911 Commercial National Bank Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

STRUCTURAL and Bar Steel, Ornamental Iron, Lupton Steel Windows, Chicago Tanks and Towers. REINFORCING BARS and FENESTRA STEEL WINDOWS in stock in our Charlotte warehouse. Immediate shipment. We are prepared to cut and fabricate reinforcing bars. Send plans or list of material for prices. *Our Engineering Force is at Your Service.*

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY

504 Realty Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING STATE COLLEGE STATION RALEIGH, N. C.

Technical Education enables young men to succeed in their chosen professions and vocations. State College Graduates are prepared for personal success and for leadership in industrial progress. The college offers

FOUR YEAR COURSES IN:

Agriculture—Including General Agriculture and Specialized Courses in Farm Crops, Agricultural Engineering, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Biology, Horticulture, Poultry Science, Soils, Veterinary Medicine, Vocational Education.
Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.
Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Highway Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.
Mechanical Engineering.
Textile—Textile Engineering, Textile Manufacturing, Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.

TWO YEAR COURSES IN:

Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Textile Manufacturing.
One Year Course in Auto Mechanics.
Winter Course in Agriculture for Farmers.
Summer Session for Teachers, for College Entrance and for College Credit.
Excellent equipment in all departments.
Session 1921-22 begins September 7.
Entrance requirements for Freshman Class, 15 units—English, 3; History, 2; Mathematics, 2 1-2; Science, 1; Elective, 6 1-2.
For catalog, illustrated circulars, and entrance blanks, write E. B. OWEN, Registrar.

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company Gastonia, N. C.

BUILDERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

Linking Warpers Linkers Balling Warpers Balling Attachments
Section Beam Warpers Long Chain Beamers Short Chain Beamers
Warp Splitting Machines Warp Dyeing Machines Warp Doublers
and Splitters Warp Coilers Boiling Out Boxes and Warp Washing
Machines Dye House Ballers.

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Bolfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

FEDERAL TAX SERVICE CORPORATION103 Trust Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.Palmetto Building
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Specialists in the preparation of Income and Excess Profits tax returns for Cotton Mills. Tax estimates and adjustments made.

Sam N. Johnson, President C. E. Frick, Sec'y
J. H. Courtney, Vice Pres. John B. Glover, Jr., Treas

WE-FU-GO AND SCAIFE**WATER**PURIFICATION SYSTEMS
SOFTENING & FILTRATION
FOR BOILER FEED AND
ALL INDUSTRIAL USES

WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Selling Agents

CLARENCE WHITMAN & SON, INC.

**MERCHANDISING
FOR TEXTILE MILLS**

354 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Chicago St Louis Philadelphia San Francisco



A Brush For Every Purpose

Forced to double our capacity in 7 months. Try us

Carolina Brush Company
208 Arlington Ave. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Cotton Mills — Attention!

"Keystone" Roving Cans and Boxes—Indeed "Peerless"
"Hartford Jewel" Belting—Certainly a Gem.
"National" Hydraulic and Steam Gauges—"International" as well.
"Aries" Roller Sheep Leather—Smooth as a glove.
"Wear Well" Leather Packings—True to their name.

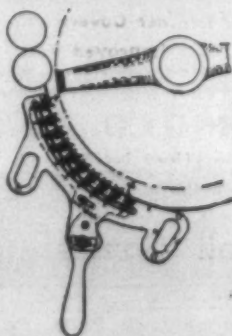
FOR SALE BY

The WILSON Co.

Southern Representatives

PHONES 296-2364

GREENVILLE, S. C.

**Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns**

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will enable you to manufacture stronger and cleaner yarns, with smallest percentage of waste.

Send for large list that have already adopted them.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President
GREENVILLE, S. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cotton Goods

New York.—The upward movement in cotton goods continued through last week, prices holding firmly at the new levels and an active demand being noted throughout the week. Buyers in some instances refused to follow the higher prices, but there was a good volume of business put through and an increased feeling evident that present values are sound. The rise in raw cotton had a marked effect on the market, especially on goods that are nearest the raw material. Gray goods followed cotton closely and many commission houses found themselves with orders which they were unable to place because of the sudden advance. There is a very apparent feeling among both manufacturers and commission houses that liquidation has been completed and that with stocks at mills greatly reduced, mills will not continue to accept business at cost or slightly under. In a great many commission houses renewed confidence in new values was expressed during the week. They point out that mills are showing a growing unwillingness to accept future business at a slight discount under spot prices and that the general improvement in textile lines foreshadows an approaching era of more active trade.

Gray goods were active as the week closed, the movement lifting them to higher prices. Mills were rather reluctant sellers as cotton advanced sharply. There were sufficient inquiries out to insure a large volume of business had mills been more willing to sell. As it was, however, the total of the sales was fairly large, although business was scattered. There was a good demand for sheeting and the market for these goods remained strong. New high prices were paid for various constructions and in many instances all bids at advanced prices were refused. Prices on satens were firmer with advances noted on several constructions. Southern 43-in., 96x132, was advanced to 19 cents as the week ended.

The week was a good one for print cloths and although there was some let up in the demand, a very substantial volume of business was put through on the counts most in demand. Prices tended upward and spots in many cases were held above the market, it being thought that buyers will need them badly within a short time and will pay the higher prices.

Already certain lines of colored cottons are sold out of the market. Gingham for next spring are an example of this, and the buying of percales and prints has been of such marked volume lately as to place these lines in a strongly entrenched position. Denims have been well sold, and chevots, chambrays and like materials are benefiting by a current of demand to fill needs not anticipated to the usual extent at the opening of the season on these lines. Export orders for brown sheetings have put the product of some mills nearly fully under order for the remainder of the year, and the orders coming to hand this week in this division of the gray goods market is filling in the gaps in mill books. Assurances that a fair proportion of the industry's machinery will be engaged during coming months give a better feeling in regard to the future of the raw material, and helps to break up the lack of confidence which has held many merchants back.

Sellers on the primary market have been of the belief that trade generally would await the lead suggested by the early trend of retail business this fall, but they find that many distributors are content to go ahead on the general merits of the market.

Prices were quoted on Saturday as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	5 1/4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	4 7/8
Gray g'ds, 38 1/2-in., 64x64s..	8
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s....	9
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s....	11 1/4
Brown sheet'gs, 3-yard	9 1/4
B'n sheet'gs, 4 yd., 56x60s..	8 1/2
Brown sheet'gs, So. stand...	10
Denims, 2.20	13 1/2
Staple gingham	14 1/2
Dress gingham	18 a20 1/2
Standard prints	11

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON

Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

CHARLOTTE OFFICE
804 Realty Building
FREDERICK JACKSON

ATLANTA OFFICE
1121 Candler Bldg.
WINTHROP S. WARREN

—Agents—

Weekly Letter of J. Spencer Turner Company.

The opinion of the consumer in the Philadelphia market seems to be that while the advance in prices during the last week has been justified from the standpoint of the spinner, it is not justified because of the demands for yarns. In fact, rather than stimulating the purchase of yarns in the Philadelphia market, it has, within the past few days, had the opposite effect. This is due to three distinct causes:

First. Because manufacturers who were to any extent short of yarn purchased their immediate and near future requirements when the market first began to show signs of improvement some ten days ago.

Second. Because the majority of manufacturers, whether they have yarn on hand or not, are not receiving the encouragement at the selling end necessary to induce them to speculate, although they admit that they may have to pay a higher price later on.

Third. A great many buyers feel that because of the lack of business, there is not and cannot continue to be the demand for yarn to justify spinners in advancing the prices as they are now doing and that they will therefore not be able to hold the advance purely because of lack of demand.

The buyers, of course, realize that prices have reached a higher level, but it is their opinion that within the next few months, the lack of demand will ease price off somewhat, although not to the low level previ-

ously held. Some of the buyers figure that they are not going to lose to any great extent by withholding purchases until they see more business in sight. It seems to be the opinion that the advance in yarn prices is helpful all around and may force a certain amount of buying of their products, and they believe that they are safe in counting upon getting an advance price for their merchandise when this demand comes. They will then be in a position to cover their requirements although being forced to pay more money than if purchasing at the present time. Buyers seem to be quite skeptical as some have been fooled so often on the market within the past year, and an advancing market has not the same terror for them as formerly.

In the New England section, the condition of trade seems to be rather one-sided. That is, the market has strengthened considerably but with not a great deal of business being placed. There is, of course, some buying of spot lots from nearby points and a few large operators are in the market or intend to be very soon. In regard to prices, one op-

The webbing trade is not very active and counts such as 20-2 and 30-2 carded for this class of trade are very quiet. The same thing applies to these counts for the shoelace mills who are nearly all changing their product from round laces made from 20s to 30s to a tubular flat lace. The latter will no doubt require some two ply but an added assortment of single yarn after the trade becomes more settled.

THE chief engineer of a large power plant once said that exposed flanges on steam lines should not be covered, giving the following reasons:

1st—That the economy secured was slight.

2nd—That the flanges were bound to leak and the flange covering would be destroyed in making repairs.

Our engineer replied:

1st—That the heat unit loss from uncovered flanges was much in excess of pipe losses for the same area.

2nd—That the flange covering would reduce flange leaks many per cent.

Within a week the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research submitted a table showing uncovered flange heat losses, and said losses show much in excess of our engineer's thoughts.

Steam users should cover every foot of heat radiating surface with 85% Magnesite.

We represent Ehret Magnesite Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

518 Realty Bldg.

Charlotte, N. C.



Seamless—and as smooth as glass
INSIDE AND OUT

**Strong Turned Over Top—
Clear Entrance and Exit**

In addition to the above advantage there is no top sway in this or any other Laminar Roving Can. And the sliver always coils up evenly inside.

We think little need be said about the quality of this Can—the fact that it's a Laminar guarantees that it will be on the job years from now.

Make sure also that when you buy fibre trucks, boxes, baskets and cars that your order calls for Laminar Receptacles.

We'll send a book on receptacles. Tell us where.

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE COMPANY

Sole proprietors and manufacturers
New England Dept.: 12 Pearl St., Boston

C. C. Bell, Vice-Pres.,
Resident Manager

Home Office — Wilmington,
Delaware.

Factories at Wilmington
and Newark, Del.



LAMINAR
MILL RECEPTACLES

MERROWING

Established 1838

FOR—

Stocking Welting
Toe Closing
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production
Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

Fast and Uniform

John P. Marston Company

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

Works and Main Office

85-105 Doremus Ave., NEWARK, N. J.

Manufacturers of

Dyestuffs, Chemicals and Oils

Southern Representative, MAX EINSTEIN, P. O. Box 211, Charlotte, N. C.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 1,400,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor

Extra Strength of Yarn

Less Waste

Greater Production

Less Change of Roll Settings

Reduced Cost of Spinning

One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls

Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.

Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company

Indian Orchard, Mass.

Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium

Used Machinery for Sale.

For sale—Line of Kitson picking machinery, consisting of breaker, intermediate and finisher. All 40-inch laps, single neater, two blades. In excellent condition and can make prompt shipment. Address Kitson, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Experienced Fixer Wanted.

Experienced fixer wanted for Scott & Williams machines, model B-3, and Brinton and Wildman ribbers, to take charge of branch plant with forty knitting machines and employing colored help. Apply Rocky Mount Hosiery Co., Rocky Mount, N. C.

New and Used Machinery.

For Sale—New and little used machinery at low prices with quick deliveries.

- 1—Woonsocket Bale Breaker and Opener.
 - 1—Woonsocket Int. Picker.
 - 1—Woonsocket Finisher Picker.
 - 4—Saco-Pettee Drawing Frames, 12-in. coiler, metallic rolls.
 - 4—Draper Spoolers with McColl thread guides.
 - 4—Draper Warpers, 540 ends.
 - 2—Entwistle Warpers.
 - 1—Cocker Mach. Co. Ball Warper.
 - 2—Saco-Lowell, 42 ends, Doubler for double carding.
 - Lot of 4½x6 Metal Bound Head Spools.
 - 6—2½-in. ring Whitin Twisters.
 - 2—Foster 3-end up Doublers.
 - 2—No. 90 Universal Rewinders, 20 spindles each.
- Address H. A. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Overseer Spinning Wanted.

Wanted—Overseer of spinning, prefer man who has family of help or who can get help and keep them. Would consider good second hand. Mill close to Fayetteville, N. C. Address Spinner, care of Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Packing Room Overseer.

Wanted—Overseer of packing room and shipping. Man with good habits and some help for the mill. Must have fair education. Address Packer, care of Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Bookkeepers.

We are in touch with several experienced in cotton mill work. Any mill needing an office man can get in touch with them through Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

For Sale.

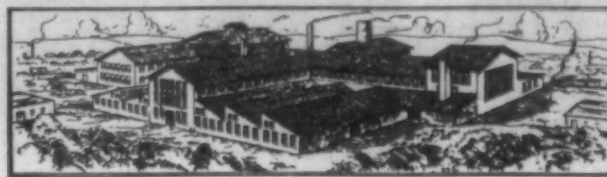
- 200 to 300—28-in. Model "E" Draper Looms, 28 bobbin batteries, Roper let-off motions, excellent condition.
 - 2—Saco-Lowell Section Beam Warpers, adjustable creels for 420 ends, porcelain steps, practically new.
 - 4—Lowell Section Beam Warpers, adjustable creels for 420 ends.
 - 6—378 spindle Whitin Long Chain Quillers, used only few weeks.
- ATTRACTIVE PRICES.**
Southern Textile Machinery Co., Greenville, S. C.

FOR SALE!

One 250 H. P. Heine Safety Water Tube Boiler, 115 tubes, 3½" diameter by 18 ft. long, drum 48" in diameter, complete with grates and all accessories and Diamond Soot Blower. Excellent condition. Approved by Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company for 150 pounds working pressure. Being replaced by larger Boilers to match other units. Price about half the cost of new boilers. Ready for immediate delivery. Address REVOLUTION COTTON MILLS, Greensboro, N. C.

Wanted.

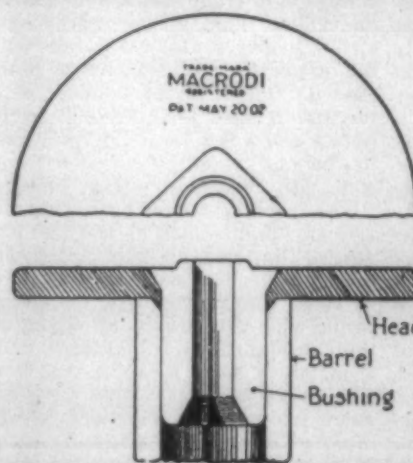
To correspond with some mill that has thrown out old pickers. Either breaker or finisher will do. Address "Picker," care Southern Textile Bulletin.



MAKERS OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SHAKING GRATE IN THE SOUTH

Write us for information—

McNaughton Manufacturing Company
Maryville, Tennessee



The Macrodi

FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool. Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.

Tanks, Towers and Tanks and Standpipes for Water Supply and Sprinkler Systems.
Tanks for storage of acids and other liquids.
Smoke Stacks, Breechens and Specials.
Tanks for all purposes which any reader of this article may have.

TANKS—any size—any purpose—anywhere

CHATTANOOGA

;;

TENNESSEE

DRAKE CORPORATION

*"Warp Dressing Service
Improves Weaving"*

NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

B X C

BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY
ROCKFORD, ILL.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

GUDE & CO.

All classes of building construction promptly and efficiently executed at reasonable prices.

CANDLER BLDG.

ATLANTA, GA.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 15 years' experience on plain and fancy weaving. Good reference. Address No. 3150.

WANT position as superintendent of white goods mill. Long experience. Now employed on colored goods but wish to change for white work. Address No. 3151.

WANT position as second hand in large spinning room or overseer of small room. Can go anywhere at once. Address No. 3152.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or print goods mill, 10,000 to 40,000 spindles. Address No. 3153.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Long experience and reliable. Good manager of help. Reference. Address No. 3154.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of medium size mill. Can furnish satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3155.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3156.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Thoroughly experienced on Jacquard work, ducks and plain and fancy weaves. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 3157.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Can furnish reference and handle any size job. Can report at once. Address No. 3158.

WANT position as superintendent of good sized mill. Long experience in mill business and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3159.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic in good mill or bleachery. Have had long and thorough experience and can give satisfaction. References. Address No. 3160.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Forty years of age, practical and technical experience. Good manager of help. Wish to locate in Piedmont Carolinas. Reference as to character and ability. Address 3161.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long experience and can give satisfaction. Now employed but have good reasons for wanting to change. Address No. 3162.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or overseer of carding and spinning or master mechanic. Thoroughly experienced in above and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3163.

WANT position as overseer of weave room with Draper looms. Good reference. Long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3164.

WANT position as foreman of roller shop; 22 years experience in roll covering and belt cementing. Could change on short notice. Address No. 3165.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Have been on present job 8 years but mill is closed down now. Have made creditable showing and can furnish satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3166.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent. Can furnish reference. Address No. 3167.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. White or colored work. Have had 11 years experience as second hand and 3 as overseer in one mill. 40 years of age and have family. Good reference if wanted. Address No. 3168.

WANT position as manager or superintendent by manufacturer now employed as general superintendent. Wish to change for good reasons. 10 years experience in one of best combed yarn mills in country and 10 years experience in Southern cloth mills. Address No. 3169.

WANT position as carder. 12 years experience as carder. Age 35, married, sober, understand machinery and can get production. Address No. 3170.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have been overseer of one large room for nine years but have good reasons for wanting to change and can furnish excellent reference from present superintendent. Address No. 3171.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large spinning room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability or demonstrate same. Address No. 3172.

WANT position as master mechanic in medium size mill. Have had number years experience in steam plant and machine shops. Now employed as master mechanic and can furnish reference. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. Address No. 3173.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill or assistant superintendent of large weaving mill or corporation where there is chance for promotion. 37 years of age, unmarried but settled. Address No. 3174.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer in carding in large mill. Young man thoroughly equipped and can give satisfaction. Have had experience in best of mills only and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 3176.

WANT position as overseer of plain weaving in large mill. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3177.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weave room in large mill. Experienced on ducks, osnaburgs, prints, drills, twines and can give good reference. Now employed. Address No. 3179.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill. Address No. 3180.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, plain or fancy. Have had several years' experience as overseer and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3181.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Experienced in plain and fancy work. Good reference. Address No. 3182.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North Carolina or Virginia; 38 years old and long experience in mill. Can come at once. Address No. 3183.

WANT position as overseer of weaving; 16 years as overseer and second hand; 28 years in mill. Experience on plain or fancy loom. Will take job in Georgia or Alabama. Can furnish A 1 reference. Address No. 3184.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long and varied experience. Have held position in large sheeting mill for some time, but mill is now closed. Will go anywhere. Address No. 3185.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent of small mill; 40 years of age; married and have family; considered a hustler. Have no bad habits. A1 reference. Address No. 3186.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning or either in a large mill. Reference if required. Address No. 3187.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of small yarn mill. Will go anywhere for good job. Can handle any size job. Good character. Address No. 3188.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Prefer one on fine or combed

yarns. Best of reference and experience from large mills. Address No. 3189.

WANT position as overseer of large spinning room. Long experience on wide range of yarns. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3190.

WANT position as general manager or superintendent of large yarn or cloth mill; years of experience. Can furnish best of reference from leading cotton manufacturers. Address No. 3191.

WANT position as overseer of weaving; 15 years experience and can furnish reference. Address No. 3192.

WANT position as roller coverer. Now employed but wish to make change. Age 32, married, 10 years experience. Reference. Address No. 3193.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Address No. 3194.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 44, 20 years experience. Understand combed work. Would like to locate in North Carolina, but would go elsewhere. Address No. 3195.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic in good mill. Would prefer job in South Carolina or Georgia. Long experience and good reference. Address No. 3196.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large cotton mill. Can give best reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3197.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in small mill or carding in large mill, or superintendent of small yarn mill; 25 years experience as overseer of carding, spinning, winding and twisting. Well qualified and can furnish reference. Address No. 3198.

WANT position as bookkeeper and office manager or general office work in cotton mill office; 25 years old and can furnish good reference. Address No. 3199.

WANT position in cotton mill office; 12 years experience in this kind of work and for some time have been secretary and treasurer of large mill. Do cost accounting and general office work. Address No. 3200.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and slashing in large mill, either white or colored work. Prefer Draper looms. Ten years experience as overseer. Address No. 3201.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Experienced with steam and electric power. Married and have had eight years experience. Address No. 3202.

WANT position as superintendent. Thoroughly capable to handle any medium-sized mill and record has been without reproach. Can furnish references from all former employers as to ability and character. Address No. 3203.

WANT position as stenographer, bookkeeper and pay roll clerk for large cotton mill. Experienced. Address No. 3204.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Experienced and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 3205.

WANT position as superintendent of a large weaving or yarn mill. Long and successful experience as superintendent and am seeking position which would mean promotion. Address No. 3206.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Ten years' experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Address No. 3207.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or overseer of carding and spinning in medium size mill. Best of references. Address No. 3298.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill on white or colored work, plain or fancy. Experienced on all kinds of work and have handled two or three good jobs with satisfaction. Address No. 3209.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Long experience and

can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3210.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Long experience in all lines of work and can produce satisfactory results. Address No. 3211.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of yarn mill. Will go anywhere. Twenty years practical experience in mill and a graduate of two textile schools. Address No. 3212.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000-spindle mill on warp or hosiery yarn, white or colored. Prefer mill equipped to spin variety numbers—from 8's to 30's. Married, age 42, thirty years' in mill and can make what the trade wants. Would consider overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Address No. 3213.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room as assistant superintendent, or superintendent of small damask mill. Ten years' experience, seven as overseer; graduate of N. C. Textile School. Address No. 3214.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill or overseer of large weave room. Now employed but want to change on account of location. Long experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3215.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill on plain weaving or yarn, or overseer of carding and spinning. Am 38 years of age; married; 12 years' experience as overseer, three years as superintendent. Good reason for changing. Address No. 3216.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Several years of successful experience and a wide range of work. Reference. Address No. 3217.

WANT position as overseer of carding in mill often to forty thousand spindles. Prefer coarse or medium numbers. Now employed as second hand in large mill. Thirty-three years of age; married, and can furnish good reference from present employer. Address No. 3218.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large yarn or weaving mill on white goods. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3219.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but don't like location; 41 years old; married; 18 years' experience as superintendent and overseer. Can handle any size job. Address No. 3220.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white or colored goods. Many years experience and reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3221.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. At present employed but have good reasons for changing. Age 40, married, with small family. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 3222.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 3223.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Employed at present but want larger job. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3224.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Long and successful experience and can furnish good reference. Experienced on white and colored work on all numbers. Address No. 3225.

WANT position as superintendent of good hosiery yarn mill. Can furnish reference from some of best mill men in South. Address No. 3226.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill. Address No. 3227.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Now employed but have good reasons for making change. References if wanted. Address No. 3228.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- BEAMING AND WARPING MACHINERY**—
ERY—
Cocker Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Morse Chain Co.
BEARINGS, SHAFT—
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
BELT CONVEYORS—
Link-Belt Company.
BELT TIGHTENERS—
Link-Belt Co.
BELT CEMENT AND PRESERVATIVES—
McLeod Leather & Belting Co.
BLEACHING MATERIALS—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Kilpatein & Co., A.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Matieson Alkali Works.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The.
United Chemical Products Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
BEARINGS, ROLLER—
See Roller Bearings.
BELTING—
Baltimore Belting Co.
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Deford Co., The.
Grant Leather Corporation
See also Mill Supplies.
McLeod Leather Belting Co.
BELTING, LINK—
Link-Belt Company.
Courtney Co., Dana S.
Draper Corporation.
Macrodil Fibre Co.
Morse Chain Co.
BENCH DRAWERS, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
BENCH LEGS, PRESSED STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
BOBBINS—
Brown, The David Co.
Courtney, The Dana S., Co.
BOILERS—
Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
Walsh & Weldner Co.
Lookout Boiler & Mfg. Co.
High Point Machine Works
BOILER GRAPHITE—
Detroit Graphite Company
BOXES—
Andrews Co., O. B.
Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.
BOX SHOOTS—
Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.
BRICK—
Yadkin Brick Co.
BRUSHES—
Atlanta Brush Co.
Carolina Brush Co.
BUILDINGS, PORTABLE—
Tuxbury Co., A. C.
BURLAP—
Greenville Textile Supply Co.
BLOWERS AND BLOWER SYSTEMS—
Carrier Engineering Corp.
De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
General Electric Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
Perkins & Sons, B. F.
BOBBIN STRIPPER—
Monarch Bobbin Cleaner Co.
Terrell Machine Co.
CALENDER ROLLS—
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
Perkins & Son, B. F.
CARD CLOTHING—
Ashworth Bros.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
ACID RESISTING PAINT—
Detroit Graphite Company
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
ACCOUNTANTS—
Federal Tax Service Corp.
AIR CONDITIONERS—
Parks-Cramer Co.
ALBONE—
Roessler & Hasslacher.
See Humidifiers.
AIR WASHERS AND COOLERS—
See Humidifiers.
ARCHITECTS & MILL ENGINEERS—
Draper, E. S.
Gude & Co.
Lockwood, Green & Co.
Sirene & Co., J. E.
ASH HANDLING EQUIPMENT—
Link-Belt Company.
ASPHALT TANKS—
Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
Scaife, W. B., & Sons.
AUTOMATIC FEEDS FOR COTTON—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
Whitin Machine Works.
AUTOMATIC REGULATORS—
Powers Regulator Co.
AUTOMATIC SCALES—
American Kron Scales Co.
Toledo Scale Co.
BALL BEARING—
Greenville Textile Supply Co.
S. K. F. Industries, Inc.
BALING PRESSES—
See Presses, Baling.
BALLERS—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
BANDS AND TAPE—
American Textile Banding Co.
CARD GRINDING MACHINERY—
Drousfeld Bros.
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
CARDS—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
CARRIER APRONS—
Link-Belt Company.
CASTINGS (IRON)—
Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
Walsh & Weldner Co.
Lookout Boiler & Mfg. Co.
CHAIN BELTS AND DRIVES—
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
CLOCKS—
Chicago Watchmanman's Clock Works
CLOTH TESTERS—
Perkins & Co., B. F.
CLUTCHES, FRICTION—
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
COAL HANDLING MACHINERY—
Link-Belt Co.
COAL AND COKE—
Logan-Peachontas Fuel Co.
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.
White Oak Coal Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS—
Catlin & Co.
Ridley, Watts & Co.
Turner Co., J. Spencer.
Whitman & Son, Clarence.
COMPRESSORS (AIR)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
General Electric Co.
CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION—
General Building Co.
CONDENSERS—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Wheeler Condensing & Engineering Co.
CONDITIONING MACHINES—
American Moistening Co.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
CONDUIT FITTINGS—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
CONTRACTORS—
See Mill Builders.
CONVEYING SYSTEMS—
Link-Belt Company.
CONCRETE FLOOR HARDENER—
Detroit Graphite Company
COOLERS (AIR)—
See Humidifying Apparatus.
CORRUGATED IRON AND STEEL—
Scaife & Sons, W. B.
COTTON MACHINERY—
Ashworth Bros.
Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co.
Barber-Colman Co.
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Draper Corporation.
East Jersey Pipe Co.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Mason Machine Works.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
Stafford Co., The.
Universal Winding Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
Terrell Machine Co.
COTTON OPENERS AND LAPPERS—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
COTTON SOFTENERS—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Kilpatein & Co., A.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
COTTON WASTE MACHINERY—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
COUPLINGS, SHAFT—
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
CRANES—
Link-Belt Company.
DAMP PROOFING PAINT—
Detroit Graphite Company
DESKS, STEEL FACTORY—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
DIAL SCALES—
American Kron Scale Co.
Toledo Scale Co.
DISINFECTANTS—
Masury Young Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The.
DOBBY CHAIN—
Rice Dobby Chain Co.
DOFFING BOXES—
Rogers Fibre Co.
Standard Fibre Co.
Diamond States Fibre Co.
DOUBLERS—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Universal Winding Co.
DOORS, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
DRAWING ROLLS—
Metallic Drawing Roll Company.
DRINKING FOUNTAINS—
Furo Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
DRIVES, SILENT CHAIN—
Morse Chain Company.
Link-Belt Company.
DRYERS, CENTRIFUGAL—
East Jersey Pipe Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co.
East Jersey Pipe Co.
Franklin Process Co.
Klauder-Weldon Dye Machinery Co.
Perkins, B. F., & Sons, Inc.
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS—
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Campbell & Co., John.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Kilpatein & Co., A.
Matieson Alkali Works.
Metz & Co., H. A.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
United Chemical Products Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION—
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS—
Hunting & Guerry.
ELECTRIC SUPPLIES—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
ELECTRIC FANS—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
ELECTRIC HOISTS—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Company.
Link-Belt Company.
ELECTRIC LAMPS—
General Electric Co.
See Lamps, Lighting.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING—
Huntington & Guerry.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
ELECTRIC MOTORS—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
ELECTRIC SUPPLIES—
General Electric Co.
Greenville Textile Supply Co.
ELEVATORS—
Link-Belt Company.
ELEVATOR, REVOLVING PORTABLE—
See Portable Elevators.
ENGINEERS—
Mees & Mees
ENGINEERS, MILL—
See Architects and Mill Engineers.
ENGINEERS (VENTILATING)—
Parks-Cramer Co.
ENGINES (STEAM, OIL, GAS, PUMPING)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
High Point Machine Works
De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
EXHAUST FANS—
General Electric Co.
Perkins & Son, B. F.
See also Ventilating Apparatus.
EXTRACTORS—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
East Jersey Pipe Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
FANS—
General Electric Co.
See Electric; also Ventilator.
FEED WATER PUMPS—
Morehead Mfg. Co.
FEED WATER PURIFIERS—
Matieson Alkali Works.
Scaife, W. B., & Sons.
FEED WATER REGULATORS—
Powers Regulator Company.
FENCING—
General Equipment Co.
FINISHING MACHINERY—
See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing.
FLAT WALL PAINT—
Coolidge, F. J., & Sons.
Detroit Graphite Company
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
FLAT MACHINE COLORS—
Detroit Graphite Company
FLOOR CLEANERS—
Champion Chemical Co.
FLOOR STANDS—
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
FLUTED ROLLS—
Whitin Machine Works.
FLYER PRESSERS AND OVERHAULERS—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
FLYERS—
Whitin Machine Works.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
FRICTION CLUTCHES—
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
See-Clutches.
FUSES—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
GEARS—
De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
GEARING, SILENT FLEXIBLE—
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co.
GENERATING SETS—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
GRAB BUCKETS—
Link-Belt Company.
GRATE BARS—
Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
Eureka Iron Works.
McNaughton Mfg. Co.
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
GREASES—
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Swan & Finch Co.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINES—
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
GRID BARS—
Atherton Grid Bar Co.
GRAPHITE PAINT—
Detroit Graphite Company
HANGERS, SHAFT—
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
HARDWARE SUPPLIES—
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Walraven Co.
HARNES TWINE—
Garland Mfg. Co.
HARNES AND FRAMES—
See Heddles and Frames.
HEDDLES AND FRAMES—
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
HOUSE PAINT & VARNISH—
Coolidge, F. J., & Sons.
Detroit Graphite Company
HOSPITAL SUPPLIES—
Winchester Surgical Supply Co.
HUMIDIFYING AND AIR CONDITIONING APPARATUS—
American Moistening Co.
Carrier Engineering Corporation.
Parks-Cramer Co.
HUMIDITY CONTROLLER—
American Moistening Co.
Carrier Engineering Corporation.
Parks-Cramer Co.
HYDRO EXTRACTORS—
East Jersey Pipe Co.
Tolhurst Machine Co.
INSURANCE, LIABILITY—
American Mutual Liability Ins. Co.
IRON FILLER—
Detroit Graphite Company
KNIT GOODS, FINISHING MACHINES—
Kaumagraph Co.
Morrow Machine Co., The.
KNOTTERS—
Barber-Colman Co.
LABORATORY EQUIPMENT—
Winchester Surgical Supply Co.
LACE LEATHER—
McLeod Leather & Belting Co.
LAMPS, ELECTRIC—
General Electric Co.
LATHES—
Walraven Co.
LAUNDRY MACHINERY—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
East Jersey Pipe Co.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT—
E. S. Draper.
LIABILITY INSURANCE—
American Mutual Liability Ins. Co.
LOOM HARNES—
Garland Mfg. Co.
McLeod Leather & Belting Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
LOOM DROP WIRES—
Greist Mfg. Co.
LOOM PICKERS—
Garland Mfg. Co.
McLeod Leather & Belting Co.
LOOMS—
Stafford Co., The.
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
LUMBER—
Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.
Hirsch Lumber Company.
LUBRICANTS—
Masury Young Co.
Swan & Finch Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Texas Company.
LUBRICATING GRAPHITE—
Detroit Graphite Company
LUG STRAPS—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
McLeod Leather & Belting Co.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

MACHINISTS' TOOLS—
High Point Machine Works
MACHINERY ENAMEL—
Detroit Graphite Company
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
MANGLES—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
MARKERS—
Kaumagraph Co.
Morrow Machine Co.
MERCERIZING MACHINERY—
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
METAL PAINT—
Johnson Paint Co.
Peaslee-Gaulbert Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
METALLIC ROLLS—
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
METAL PROTECTIVE PAINT—
Detroit Graphite Company
METERS—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
MILL ARCHITECTS—
—See Architects.
MILL STOCKS—
Hill, Clark & Co.
A. M. Law & Co.
MILL CONSTRUCTION—
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
General Building Co.
Gude & Co.
Lockwood, Greens & Co.
Mees & Mees
MILL LIGHTING—
—See Electric Lighting.
MILL SUPPLIES—
High Point Machine Works
Diamond States Fibre Co.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Greenville Textile Supply Co.
Hitchcock Co., F. C.
Odell Mill Supply Co.
Southern Distributing Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
Wilson Company.
Walraven Co.
MILL WHITE—
Cooledge, F. J., & Sons.
Detroit Graphite Company
John Lucas & Co.
Johnson Paint Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
MOTORS—
High Point Machine Works
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Walraven Company.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
NAPPER ROLL GRINDING MACHINES—
Roy & Sons Co., B. S.
OILS—
Kilpstein & Co., A.
John Lucas & Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Swan & Finch Co.
Texas Co.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
OILING SYSTEMS—
De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
OPENING MACHINERY—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
OVERSEAMING AND OVEREDGING MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
OVERHAULERS—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
PACKING (LEATHER)—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
McLeod Leather & Belting Co.
PAINTS—
Chaffee Co., Thos. K.
Cooledge, F. J., & Sons.
Detroit Graphite Co.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
John Lucas & Co.
Johnson Paint Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Inc.
Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Southern Distributing Co.
Tripod Paint Co.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co.
PAPER AND PAPER BOARDS—
Diamond State Fibre Co.
PARTITIONS, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
PATENTS—
Biggers & Siggers
PICKERS, LEATHER—
Garland Mfg. Co.
McLeod Leather & Belting Co.
PICKER STICKS—
Garland Mfg. Co.
Ivey Mfg. Co.
PIPE AND FITTINGS—
Parks-Cramer Co.
Scalf, W. B., & Sons.
PIPE COVERING—
General Equipment Co.

PIPE JOINT CEMENT—
Detroit Graphite Company
PLASTERS—
Southern Gypsum Co., Inc.
PORTABLE ELEVATORS—
Link-Belt Company.
POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY—
High Point Machine Works
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Company.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
Walraven Co.
Woods, T. B., Sons Co.
PREPARATORY MACHINERY (COTTON)—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
Whitin Machine Works.
PRESSES—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co.
Collins Bros.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
PRESERVATIVES—
Barrett Co., The.
PRINTERS—
Clark Publishing Co.
PEROXIDE OF SODIUM—
Roessler & Hasselacher.
PICKERS AND LAPPERS—
Whitin Machine Works.
PULLEYS—
—See Transmission Machinery.
PULLEYS, CAST IRON—
Woods, T. B., Sons Co.
PUMPS—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
(Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal.)
Rumsey Pump Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
PURIFYING AND FILTRATION PLANTS—
Scalf, Wm. B., & Sons.
QUILLERS—
Universal Winding Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
QUILL CLEANERS—
Terrell Machine Co.
REGULATORS—
Powers Regulator Co.
RING TRAVELERS—
National Ring Traveler Co.
Victor Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
RING SPINNING FRAMES—
Whitin Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
ROLLS—
The Whitin Machine Works.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
ROLLER BEARINGS—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
ROOFING—
Barrett Co., The.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
Chattanooga Roofing & Foundry Co.
Walraven Co.
ROPE TRANSMISSION—
Link-Belt Company.
Woods, T. B., Sons Co.
ROVING CANS AND BOXES—
American Vulcanized Fibre Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
Standard Fibre Co.
Wilson Co.
Diamond States Fibre Co.
ROVING MACHINERY—
Whitin Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
RUBBER STAMPS—
Dixie Seal & Stamp Co.
SADDLES—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
SANITARY EQUIPMENT—
Kaustine Co.
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
Vogel Co., Joseph A.
SANITARY FOUNTAINS—
—See Drinking Fountains.
SASH, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
SCALES—
American Kron Scale Co.
Toledo Scale Co.
SCALLOP MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
SCOURING POWDERS—
Champion Chemical Co.
SEALS—
Dixie Seal & Stamp Co.
SEWING MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
SEPARATORS—
Draper Corporation.
SHAFTING, HANGERS, ETC.—
—See Power Transmission Machinery.
SHELL STITCH MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS—
Kaustine Co.
SHAFTING—
Woods, T. B., Sons Co.
SHELVING, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.

SHUTTLES—
Draper Corporation.
Shambow Shuttle Co.
David Brown Co.
SHINGLES, ASBESTOS AND ASPHALT—
General Equipment Co.
SIZING STARCHES, GUMS—
Allen, Charles R.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Carolina Sizing & Chemical Co.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Drake Corporation.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
United Chemical Products Co.
John P. Marston.
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.
A. Kilpstein & Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Southern Distributing Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
Spartan Sizing Compound Co.
Jacques, Wolf & Co.
Masury Young Co.
SILENT CHAIN DRIVE—
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Company.
SKEWERS—
Courtney, The Dana S., Co.
Ivey Mfg. Co.
Jordan Mfg. Co.
SKYLIGHT, ROLLED STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
SOFTENERS (COTTON)—
United Chemical Products Corp.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Jacques Wolf & Co.
Metz, H. A., & Co., Inc.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The.
SLASHERS AND EQUIPMENT—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
SLASHER AND CLEARER CLOTHS—
Hitchcock Co., F. C.
SOAPS—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Dobbins Soap Mfg. Co.
Kilpstein & Co., A.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The.
United Chemical Products Co.
SOFTENERS—
—See Cotton Softeners.
SPINDLES—
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
SPINNING FRAME SADDLES—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
SPINNING RINGS—
Draper Corporation.
Grelat Mfg. Co.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
SPINNING TAPE—
American Textile Banding Co.
SPOOLS—
Brown, The Davil Co.
Courtney, The Dana S., Co.
Ivey Mfg. Co.
Jordan Mfg. Co.
—See Bobbins, Spools, Shuttles.
SPROCKETS, SILENT CHAIN—
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co.
STARCH—
—See Sizing, Starch and Gum.
SPOOLERS—
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
STEAM TRAPS—
Powers Regulator Co.
STENCILS—
Dixie Seal & Stamp Co.
STEEL, STRUCTURAL—
Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
Southern Engineering Co.
STRAPS—
Deford Co., The.
STRAP LEATHER—
Deford Co., The.
SOLDERLESS CONNECTIONS (FRANKEL)—
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
SWITCH BOXES—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
TANNERS—
Deford Co., The.
TANKS—
Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
Lookout Boiler & Mfg. Co.
Southern Engineering Co.
Walsh & Weldner Co.
TAPES, BRAIDS AND EDGINGS—
American Textile Banding Co.
TELEPHONES, AUTOMATIC—
Select-O-Phone Corporation.
TEXTILE MACHINERY SPECIALTIES—
Greenville Textile Supply Co.
Cocker Machine and Foundry Co.
THERMOMETERS—
Powers Regulator Co.
TEMPLES—
Draper Corporation.
TESTING APPARATUS (FABRICS)—
Perkins, B. F., & Son, Inc.

TRANSFER STAMPS—
Kaumagraph Co.
TRAPS—
—See Steam Traps.
TOWERS—
Southern Engineering Co.
TRANSMISSION MACHINERY—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Odell Mill Supply Co.
East Jersey Pipe Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co. (Silent Chain).
Perkins, B. F., & Sons, Inc.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
Woods, T. B., Sons Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
TOILETS—
Kaustine Co.
Vogel Co., Jos. A.
TOOLS—
Walraven Co.
TOOL CABINETS AND STANDS, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
TOWERS—
Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
Southern Engineering Co.
TRANSMISSION SILENT CHAIN—
Link Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
TRUCKS (LIFTING)—
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
TRUCKS (MILL)—
American Vulcanized Fibre Co.
Diamond States Fibre Co.
Standard Fibre Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
TURBINES (STEAM)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
TWISTING MACHINERY—
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
UNDERWEAR MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
VALVES—
Powers Regulator Co.
VENTILATING APPARATUS—
American Moistening Co.
Carrier Engineering Corporation.
East Jersey Pipe Co.
General Electric Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
Perkins, B. F., & Son, Inc.
Sargent's, C. G., Sons.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
WALL PLASTERS—
Southern Gypsum Co., Inc.
WARPERS—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Draper Corporation.
WARP DRESSING—
Drake Corporation.
WARP STOP MOTION—
Draper Corporation.
WARP TYING MACHINERY—
Barber-Colman Co.
WASHERS, CLOTH—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
WASHERS (FIBRE)—
American Vulcanized Fibre Co.
WASTE BINS, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
WASTE RECLAIMING MACHINERY—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Saco Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
WATCHMAN'S CLOCKS—
Chicago Watchman's Clock Works
WATER INTAKE SCREENS—
Link-Belt Company.
WELDING OUTFITS—
General Electric Co.
High Point Machine Works
Walraven Co.
WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Marston, John P.
Kilpstein, A., & Co.
Metz, H. A.
Newport Chemical Works.
Seydel Mfg. Co., The.
Jacques, Wolf & Co.
Campbell, John, & Co.
WATER WHEELS—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
WELL DRILLING—
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
WINDERS—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Universal Winding Co.
WINDOWS—
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
Southern Engineering Co.
WINDOW FRAMES AND SASH, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
WHIZZERS—
East Jersey Pipe Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
YARN CONDITIONING MACHINES—
—See Conditioning Machines.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- A-**
Allen, Chas. R., Charleston, S. C.
American Kron Scale Co., 430 E. 53rd St., New York.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass.
American Textile Banding Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
American Vulcanized Fibre Co., Wilmington, Del.
American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Arabol Mfg. Co., New York.
Ashworth Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co., Providence, R. I.
Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta Gas Light Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta Paper Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co., 88 Ames Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Atlantic Textile Co., Salisbury, N. C.
- B-**
Barber Colman Co., Rockford, Ill.
Baltimore Belting Company, Spartanburg, S. C.
Blum, George J., Charlotte, N. C.
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass.
Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass.
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
- C-**
Campbell, John, & Co., New York.
Carolina Brush Co., 1431 South Boulevard, Charlotte, N. C.
Carolina Size & Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Carrier Engineering Corp., New York.
Catlin & Co., 345 Broadway, New York.
Chaffee Co., Thos. K., Providence, R. I.
Champion Chemical Co., Asheville, N. C.
Charlotte Leather Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga Roofing & Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Watchman's Clock Works, 1526 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.
F. J. Coledge & Sons, Atlanta, Ga.
Collins Bros. Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Corn Products Refining Co., New York.
Cotton States Belting & Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Courtney Co., Dana S., Chicopee, Mass.
- D-**
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N. J.
The Deford Co., Baltimore, Md.
Detroit Graphite Co., Detroit, Mich.
Dixie Seal and Stamp Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I.
Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa.
Draper, E. S., 506 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass.
Drousefield Bros., 232 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
Drake Corporation, Norfolk, Va.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
Dunn & Co., 15 W. Trade, Charlotte, N. C.
- E-**
East Jersey Pipe Co., Patterson, N. J.
Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass.
Eureka Iron Works, Inc., Lincoln, N. C.
- F-**
Federal Tax Service Corporation, Charlotte, N. C.
Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I.
- G-**
Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
General Building Company, 524 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.
Grant Leather Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn.
Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
Greist Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn.
Gude & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
- H-**
Haywood Dept., T. Holt, 65 Leonard St., New York.
High Point Machine Works, High Point, N. C.
Hirsch Lumber Co., 1203 Heard National Bank Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.
Hitchcock Co., F. C., 50 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.
Huntington & Guerry, Greenville, S. C.
Hutton & Bourbonnais Co., Hickory, N. C.
- I-**
Ivey Mfg. Co., Hickory, N. C.
- J-**
Johnson Paint Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Jones Machinery Co., Atlanta, Ga.
- K-**
Kaumagraph Co., 209 W. 38th St., New York.
Kaustine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Company, Jenkintown, Pa.
Klipstein & Co., A., New York.
- L-**
Link-Belt Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lookout Boiler & Mfg. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass.
Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co., Charleston, W. Va.
Lucas, John, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lupton, David, Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
- M-**
Macrofil Fibre Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
Masury-Young Co., 196 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Mauney Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mathieson Alkali Works, 25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.
McLeod Leather Belting Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Morrow Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.
Mees & Mees, Charlotte, N. C.
Metz & Co., H. A., 122 Hudson St., New York.
Monarch Bobbin Cleaner Co., Union, S. C.
Morehead Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y.
McNaughton Mfg. Co., Maryville, Tenn.
- N-**
National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York.
New Brunswick Chemical Co., New Brunswick, N. J.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 401 Broadway, New York.
Newport Chemical Works, Passaic, N. J.
- O-**
Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.
- P-**
Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co., Central Falls, R. I.
Perkins, B. F. & Sons, Holyoke, Mass.
Peaslee-Gabbert Co., Louisville, Ky.
Powers Regulator Co., The Chicago, Ill.
Puro-Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co., Haydenville, Mass.
- R-**
Rice, Dobby Chain Co., Millbury, Mass.
Rogers Fibre Co., 121 Beach St., Boston, Mass.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave., New York.
Roy & Sons Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass.
Rumsey Pump Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
- S-**
Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
Sargents Sons Corp., C. G., Graniteville, Mass.
Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Oakmont, Pa.
Scott & Co., Henry L., Providence, R. I.
Screw Machine Products Corporation, Providence, R. I.
S K F Industries, Inc., New York.
Select-O-Phone Corporation, Providence, R. I.
Seydel Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Southern Distributing Co., Charleston, S. C.
Shambow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
Shirrine, J. E., Greenville, S. C.
Sonneborn & Sons, Inc., L., 262 Pearl St., New York.
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc., New York.
Southern Railway, Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Gypsum Co., Inc., North Holston, Va.
Spartan Sizing Compound Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Stafford Co., The, Reidville, Mass.
- T-**
Staley Mfg. Co., A. E., Decatur, Ill.
Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.
Standard Fibre Co., Somerville, Mass.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Richmond, Va.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Swan & Finch Co., New York.
- U-**
Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Texas Co., The, 17 Battery Place, New York.
Textile Specialty Co., Belton, S. C.
Textile Banking Co., New York.
Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thomas Grate Bar Co., Birmingham, Ala.
The Barrett Co., New York.
Toledo Scale Co., 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N. Y.
Tripod Paint Co., 6° N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
J. Spencer Turner Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Turner Construction Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Tuxbury Lumber Co., A. C., Charleston, S. C.
- V-**
Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co., Roanoke, Va.
Vogel Co., Jos. A., Wilmington, Del.
- W-**
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Boston, Mass.
Walraven Co., The, Atlanta, Ga.
Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ridley Watts & Co., New York.
Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co., Carteret, N. J.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.
Whitman & San, Clarence, New York.
White Oak Coal Co., Mac Donald, Va.
Wilson Co., Greenville, S. C.
Winchester Surgical Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N. J.
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
- Y-**
Yadkin Brick Yards, New London, N. C.

Improved Dobby Chain



Dobby Cords

Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Millbury, Mass.
Send Us Your Order To-day

COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT

Special Machinery for
Textile Mills
The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.
Jenkintown, Pa.

Office: Com. Bank Bldg. Room 407 Tel. Con. **CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

JOHN HARTLEY

Southern Selling Agent for

STANDARD SOAP CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

SANDOZ CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.

Manufacturer of
ANILINES AND SULPHUR COLORS
238-240 Water Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

OAKES MANUFACTURING CO.

Manufacturer of
HEMATINE, DYEWOOD EXTRACTS
AND COLORS
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Hydrosulphite

CONCENTRATED POWDER

FOR

Vat Colors and Indigo

H.A. METZ & CO. Inc.

One Twenty Two Hudson Street, New York City.
Boston Philadelphia Providence Chicago
Charlotte San Francisco



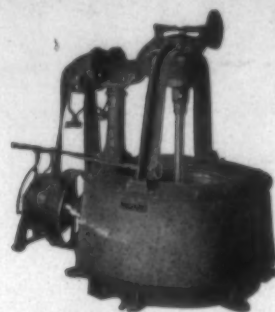
Ring Traveler Specialists

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer

Wm. P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative
P. O. Box 792 GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are **uniformly tempered** which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to **weight** and **circles**. Quality guaranteed.



SELF-BALANCING BASKETS
26 to 72 inches.

Tolhurst EXTRACTORS

FOR

TEXTILES

SPECIAL CATALOG

Tolhurst Machine Works Troy, N. Y.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE
FRED H. WHITE, Realty Building
Charlotte, N. C.

THE NEWPORT COLORS

For Cotton
and
Cotton and Silk

The Best Developed Blacks

NEWPORT DEVELOPED BLACK 2 B N

NEWPORT FAST BLACK V
(Zambesi Black V)

Fast, Bloomy, Intense.

Alike on Cotton and Silk



NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc., Passaic, New Jersey

BOSTON, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Branch Sales Offices:
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHICAGO, ILL.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

STAFFORD



STAFFORD Automatic Looms increase production, decrease operating costs and produce a quality of fabric unsurpassed. They are built with either shuttle or bobbin-changing automatic features depending upon conditions to be met or to suit your own individual preference. ¶ Write for full information.



THE STAFFORD COMPANY WEAVING MACHINERY READVILLE, MASS.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
WHITEHEAR, EMMANS, LTD.
MONTREAL

SOUTHERN AGENT
J. H. MAYES
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PATERSON OFFICE
502 COL. BLDG.
PATERSON, N. J.



Our New Products:

DIRECT SKY BLUE T CONC.
DIRECT BLACK E. U. CONC.
DIRECT BLUE 2B CONC.
DIRECT BLUE 3B CONC.
DIRECT BROWN GC CONC.

All Shades of
NAVY BLUE & CORDOVAN

UNITED CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers

York & Colgate Sts.

Jersey City, N. J.

Southern Office, Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES:

R. T. GRANT, Charlotte, N. C.

GEO. W. WATSON, Hazlehurst, Miss.

W. A. GILES, President & Treasurer

F. M. COX, Secretary

TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO. BELTON, S. C.

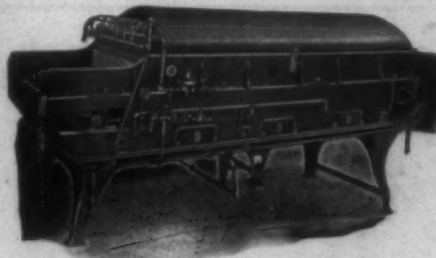
Manufacturers Robert's Roving Clamp and Spinning
Frame Cleaner.

Day Adjustable Rocker Shaft Bearings.

Iron, Brass and Aluminum Castings.

Cotton Mill work a specialty.

The Yarn Conditioning Machine



The practical means for
setting twist and effectively
preventing kinky filling.

C. G. SARGENTS SONS
CORPORATION
GRANITEVILLE, MASS.

Southern Agent
FRED H. WHITE
Charlotte, N. C.



The Standard of Excellence for
Electrical Installations
IN TEXTILE MILLS AND
VILLAGES

HUNTINGTON & GUERRY, Inc.
GREENVILLE, S. C.